Rs 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

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VOL. VI. NO. 268 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Eliya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumo, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, East Africa, Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000
HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:
LONDON, NEW YORK, AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SWATOW, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TOWEN, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, SOERABAIA, SEMARANG, BATAVIA, MAKUNG, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TOKIO, OSAKA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO, KEELUNG, TAMSUI
The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hongkong, Howrah (Calcutta), Kandy, Karachi, Kota Bahru (Kelantan), Kwala Lumpor, Madras, Mauritius, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Amritsar, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Foochow, Haiphong, Hankow, Hongkong, Ipoh, Karachi, Klangg, Kobe, Madras, Manila, Medan, New York, Peking, Penang, Puket, Rangoon, Saigon, Seremban, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Taiping (F.M.S.), Tavoy, Tientsin, Yokohama
The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-Up	16,42,023	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Hapur, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
R. C. MULICK,
Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 3,600,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Bombay, Calcutta, Dairen, Hiroshima, Honolulu, Kobe, Kyoto, London, Moji, Nagoya, New York, Osaka, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Tokyo, Yokohama
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE,
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH,
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paid-up Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5 28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

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heralded by
WONDERFUL REDUCTIONS
IN THE PRICE OF OUR
MARBLE BUSTS AND FIGURES
of which we have now in hand a small but select and artistic collection.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
KARANJIA & CO., LTD.,
207, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.
The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.
RAE & CO., Managing Agents,
P. BANERJEA. Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office, Bombay.
Authorised capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 20 each. It is proposed to call only Rs. 10 per share. Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 5 on allotment
Fire Insurance of every description received at lowest current rates.
For particulars, Prospectus and Rates of Insurance apply to:—
RAHIM SONS & CO.,
Secretaries.
6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented districts.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO, LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its polices have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
32, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about ..... Rs. 13,00,000
Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Females wives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings)
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

IN INDIA everyone must join EASTERN because its RUPEE POLICIES provide MONEY at MARRIAGES LOAN WITHOUT INTEREST at EMERGENCIES MONEY assistance on becoming invalid or retired from business and service SUPPORT in old age and FAMILY PROVISIONS. No restriction and medical examination. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. AGENTS wanted on most attractive terms. EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE LTD., 193-95, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part Price List free on application Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at MEHTA & Co., 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 1

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CAPTAIN immediately. Apply R. E. COLLIN & CO., 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 2956

WANTED.—A SECRETARY, competent in correspondence, etc., Shorthand Typing essential. Preference to experienced. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 1082 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2883

WANTED as beginner YOUNG LADY, capable of doing Filing and Despatch work. Apply Box No. 1100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2944

WANTED—Experienced passed MATRIC CLERKS, for Field Service, salary Rs. 120 with ration and clothing. Apply personally to Messrs. MAYADASS & Co., 85, Fort Street, Bombay. 2950

WANTED—HINDOO CLERK, knowing accounts correspondence and having practical experience, Apply Box No. 1091, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle". 2911

WANTED—Two UNDERGRADUATES give private tuitions. Apply in person to BALUBHAI DIPCHAND, c/o Jivanchand Lallubhai, Malabar Hill, Harkness Road. 2961

WANTED AT ONCE—HINDU SHORTHAND TYPIST with good speed and knowledge of correspondence. Apply Messrs. PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & SONS, 45, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2958

WANTED—Two fully qualified INDIAN NURSES for Dispensaries in the East Khandesh District on a consolidated pay of Rs. 35 per month with free quarters. Apply with copies of diplomas to CIVIL SURGEON, Jalgaon, (East Khandesh). 2791

MOTOR DRIVER WANTED.—A first class native DRIVER. Must have a thorough knowledge of repair work. Excellent references required. Good wage for a good man. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not returned) to A. D. C. SOUTHERN COMMAND, Poona. Envelopes should be marked "Motor Car." 2497

WANTED by a European firm, a really experienced Indian or Parsi ASSISTANT or MUCCADAM, capable of opening and conducting a cotton buying, selling and brokering department. Replies, which will be treated as strictly confidential, to Box No. 1103, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2959

WANTED AT ONCE—A competent STORE-PURCHASER for all engineering materials conversant with the local market and able to select and purchase to satisfaction. Apply with full particulars stating salary expected to THE GENERAL MANAGER, THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY CO., LTD., Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY. 2954

BARODA STATE—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS—Wanted at once a large number of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS in temporary employ. Pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 epidemic allowance. Appointment terminable at one month's notice. Prospects of permanent appointment on graded pay for suitable men. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 2311

WANTED.

WANTED—Two Lancashire BOILERS, any size from 24 by 6 to 30 by 7; pressure any between 100 and 150 lbs., write to:—P. B. KAMA, Dabhoi via Myagaum. 2809

WANTED—Good and airy ROOMS or a FLAT, suitable for offices on Hornby Road. Rent about Rs. 150. Apply to Box No. 1101, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2953

WANTED—Large stocks of colours—Direct Basic and Sulphur; particularly Victoria Blue, Methyl Violet and Blue, Congo Red, etc. Send samples mentioning marks and strength with reasonable quotations, etc., Box No. 1102, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2955

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—New Daniel Adamsons Boiler 28 ft. by 7 ft. by 150 lbs press. Compound Non-Condensing Engine, 13in. by 23in. by 24in. rope gearing. Platts five-bearing gins, Chimney 3ft. by 60ft., Ten feet Lathe. Iron Sheds, Corrugated Sheets and other ginning stores. Apply M. E. DABHOIWALLA, Surat. 2934

FOR SALE—1914 model 7-9 H. P. twin cylinder, two speed INDIAN MOTOR CYCLE, with Milford coachbuilt Sidecar and extra detachable seat on the machine. Also lamp, horn, Corbyn, brown speedometer hood, apron, luggage carrier and tools, complete. The furnout and machine in excellent condition. Tyres in good condition. Price Rs. 1,900. Apply M. DASTUR, Barrister, Akola (Berar.). 2933

FOR SALE.

FANS—(Hot-Air Ventilating) FOR SALE, working on kerosine. INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., 48, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2706

FOR SALE—Two BLACK-STONE LIQUID FUEL ENGINES; each 75 B.H.P.; used for a few weeks only; with clutch couplings; write to:—P. B. KAMA, Dabhoi via Myagaum. 2808

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the following works will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 19th day of November, 1918.

1. Constructing a Storm Water Drain in Girgaum Road from New Wadi to Thakurdwar Road.
2. Contructing a Storm-Water Drain in Parel Road from Chinchpokli Road to Ulster Road, and
3. Constructing a Storm-Water Drain in the Victoria Gardens.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of Contract, Specifications, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 9th November, 1918. 2957

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for work in the construction of masonry stalls in the vegetable section of the Arthur Crawford Markets will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on TUESDAY, the 19th day of November, 1918.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them, by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 9th November, 1918. 2964

NOTICE.

To,

Those whom this may concern.

THE following is the APOLOGY rendered by the "COMMERCE", a Calcutta Weekly Newspaper, for having published certain correspondence, in their Paper, in which were made certain allegations reflecting on our integrity and business reputation.

KESHAVLAL BROTHERS & Co.,
Coal Merchants, Railway Contractors and Insurance Agents
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

"COMMERCE", THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1918.

APOLOGIA

WE much regret that a letter from Messrs W. C. Bannerjee and Company with a postscript from Messrs. Wyndham Lloyd and Company should have appeared in this Paper in the issue of the 8th August last, which might be construed as imputing to Messrs. KESHAVLAL BROTHERS & COMPANY, dishonesty and misconduct in the management of their business. So far as we know there are not any grounds for such imputation and we beg to apologise to Messrs. KESHAVLAL BROTHERS & COMPANY for having printed and published such erroneous statements. 2896

FOR SALE.

ONE CARD of the Bombay Share and Stock Exchange FOR SALE. Apply immediately to

S. V. BERVE,
Dealers in Govt. Papers,
Old Share Bazaar. 2873

WANTED.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SESSIONS JUDGE, a retired Government Servant would be preferable.

1. Salary Rs. 300 to 500 according to qualifications.
2. Must deposit Security vide State Rules and will be guided in all respects as regards leave, travelling allowance, etc., by the State Rules.

Apply immediately to JUDICIAL MINISTER in His Highness Government Alwar, Rajputana. All applications must be accompanied with photographs and must reach before 20th of November, 1918. 2945

WANTED.

SUPERINTENDENT OF TAXES on a salary of Rs. 125-5-200 including conveyance allowance. The post is pensionable. Applicants should possess knowledge of Municipal work and the working of its Octroi Department and should also know Marathi. Preference will be given to Graduates. Apply with copies of testimonials before 30th November to the undersigned stating age and educational qualifications.

H. N. RAY,
Chief Executive Officer,
Municipal Committee, Nagpur.

Dated, 2nd November, 1918. 2948

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an auction sale of timber at the following Depots on the dates shown against them:—

Haliyal Depot 7 miles from Alnavar, M. & S. M. Ry.—Teak 36,300 cft., Blackwood 8,000 cft., Junglewood 14,200 cft., Sawnwood 1,600 cft. Date of Sale 26-11-1918, and on the following days.

Tavargatti, M. & S. M. Ry.—Teak 56,200 cft., Blackwood 15,000 cft., Junglewood 24,600 cft., Date of Sale 3-12-1918 and on following days.

The conditions of sale are available for inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction at the Undersigned's Office at Haliyal or at the Depot Offices at Haliyal and Tavargatti between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sundays and Holidays.

J. DODGSON,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara, N. D.

Haliyal, 7th November, 1918.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH REFERENCE to the Auction Sale advertised by Messrs. Gandhi & Co., at Tamba Kanta, Paydhoni, at the instance of Shivlal Radhakisson of 26 bales cotton yarn No. 8½ seven stars each of 400 lbs. purporting to be at the risk and on account of my clients Messrs. Kakalbhai Umedram this is to inform the public that my clients contend that the said Shivlal Radhakisson are not entitled to sell the same at the risk and on account of my clients and that they are in no way affected by the said sale.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1918.

N. C. DALAL,
Attorney for Kakalbhai Umedram. 2962

NOTICE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASERS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of properties at

(1) Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.
(2) Bazar Gate Street, and
(3) Mahim,

which yield good rents and are well situated. The tenure of properties (1) and (2) is freehold and that of the Mahim property is Pension and Tax.

Offers must be sent to the undersigned in writing by the 15th November, 1918. The undersigned will not be bound to accept the highest or any offer. For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 30th October, 1918.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.
2792 Attorneys for the owners.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administrtion of the property and credits of MIRZA MAHMOOD KASHANI, late of Bombay, Shiah Mahomedan inhabitant, merchant, residing at Victoria Road, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

NOSHAFERIN BEGUM, of Bombay, Shiah Mahomedan inhabitant, widow of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Victoria Road, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 2nd day of October, 1918.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
2966 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SITARAM TRIMBAK PARKAR, late of Bombay, Vaishya Hindu Inhabitant, a Government Pensioner .....Deceased.

KRISHNABAI alias LAXMIBAI, widow of Balwant Jagannath Khot also of Bombay, Vaishya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

W. J. HOWARD.

The 6th day of November, 1918.
MR. D. J. MANTRI,
2967 Petitioner's Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH REFERENCE to the notice appearing in to-day's "Chronicle" and other dailies under the signature of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., attorneys for Messrs. Surana Dalal & Co., purporting to warn the public against acting on two delivery orders bearing Nos. 138 and 188 for 50 bales of 10½ yarn of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, we are instructed by our clients Messrs. Manilal Gordhandas to notify that the said two delivery orders were handed to our clients by the said Messrs. Surana Dalal & Co., in the usual course of business and that our clients were legal holders thereof and as such perfectly justified in dealing with the same.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1918.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Attorneys for Messrs. Manilal Gordhandas.
2968

NOTICE.

Re. THE MADRAS MERCHANT PRESS COMPANY at Palladum,
District Coimbatore,
Madras Presidency.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the affairs of the above Company are being wound up and that all persons claiming any debts or liabilities affecting the above Press, are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned as attorneys for the proprietors of the above Company at their Office No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised AND all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Company are herewith required to pay the amount owing by them or deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be also to the undersigned.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1918.

SMETHAM BYRNE & Co.,
Attorneys for the Proprietors of the said Company.
2909

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BURJORJI CURSETJI PAVRI has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, inheritance, exchange, gift, trust, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing at our office, No. 129, Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and the same will be considered as waived and regarded as null and void.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of leasehold tenure situated at Elphinstone Estate in the City of Bombay together with buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement one thousand and sixty-six and five-ninth square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward Nos. 5490 to 5493, Street Nos. 31 to 37 Ahmadabad Street and bounded, on or towards the North by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the South by the Ahmedabad Street, on or towards the West partly by vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees and partly by ground leased to Meghji Bhalchand and on or towards the east by ground leased to Nawla Fatta.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1918.

MIRZA, MIRZA & MANGALDAS,
2920 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. LAKHU KARA MISTRY has contracted to sell absolutely to our clients the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situated at Fergusson Road, Worli, outside the Fort of Bombay, within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 450 sq. yds. or thereabouts, being a portion of a larger piece of Foras land belonging to the Lessor and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 273, 322, 25 and New Nos. B/12267, B/12268, A/12810 and New Survey Nos. 1-B/2808 and 1 Aa/2809, together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2118 (5) and 2119 (10) and Street Nos. D/1114 and 1115 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Vinayek Govindji, on or towards the South by Fergusson Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of the Lessor Piroshaw Jamshedji Joshi, on or towards the East by the property of Madhavrao Ganpatrao.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1918.

PATEL & EZEKIEL,
Solicitors, High Court.
2948

DEPENDABLE BUSINESS TYPEWRITER.

THE "NATIONAL STANDARD PORTABLE" No. 3 is the simplest and most efficient typewriter suitable for business, professional or home work, travellers and invalids, at one-half the regular price, and embodies all the features found on any standard model yet invented. Price, including an improved travelling case, Rs. 190, F.O.T. anywhere, concession to consumers of 3 and 6 machines. Booklet free.—The WRITING MACHINE & EQUIPMENT CO., P.O. Box No. 424, Bombay.

An ideal Laundry established for the careful dressing of Customers' linen.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES DRILL OF CURRIMBHOY, FAZALBHOY, CRESCENT AND PAREL MILLS.

On TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 2-45 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Baling Press opposed the gate of Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Samrathrai Khetshidas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Ramchandra Rampratap.

5 bales each 60 pieces Drill No. 2023½ of Currimbhoy Mill.
3 bales each 60 pieces Drill No. 9023 of Fazalbhoy Mills.
8 bales each 60 pieces Drill No. 3049 of Crescent Mills.
2 bales each 60 pieces No. 1914 of Parel Mills.
1 bale 60 pieces Drill No 1917 of Parel Mills.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta under instructions from the Asar Virji Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risg of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Moolji Morarji.
25 bales each 400 lbs yarn No. 6½ Bhatia Ticket.
On account and at the risk of Seth Ambalal Bhagwandas.
25 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½ Bhatia Ticket.

AUCTION SALE OF 3650 LBS. YARN COPS OF THE RAMDAS MILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta by order of Seth Khimji Alar Virji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. Popatlal Girdharlal & Co.
200 lbs. cops of yarn 20s. of the Ramdas Mills.
2750 lbs. cops of yarn 30s. of the Rawdas Mills.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES YARN NO. 12½ OF THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta, by order of Seth Radhkaran Pirchand and on account and at the risk of Seth Bhaichand Surchand:—
25 bales each 400 lbs. Yarn No. 12½ of the Currimbhoy Mills.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES SATINS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Vijbhukandas Gulabdas and Co. and on account and at the risk of Sha Kantilal Chunilal:—
Ex. S. S. "Tama Maru" arrived on 21st October, 1918.
25 bales each 30 pieces Satins Nine Dragoon No. 31.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES HARINE-BOND OF MARKENDRAI.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Thacker Mohanlal Vasanji and on account and at the risk of Seth Varjivan Manor:—
2 packages each 20 pieces Harinebond of Markendrai of smaller width.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES TUSSORES OF MARKENDRAI.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Sha Narandas Dwarkadas and on account and at the risk of Sha Chotalal Chunilal of Champa Gully:—
2 packages Tussores of Markendrai.

AUCTION SALE OF 29 PACKAGES BOOK-MUSLINS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 5-0 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Sha Shantilal Chimanlal and on account and at the risk of Seth Bhogilal Babaldas:—
11 packages each about 200 pieces Book-Muslins No. 2424.
9 packages each about 200 pieces Book-Muslins No. 1717.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES WHITE DHOTEES.

On TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamrajgully at Chamagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. S. Devaran & Co. and on account and at the risk of Thucker Haridas Tricumdas of Navigully.
10 packages each 150 pairs white Dhotees No. Nakali Palmani or other 8—10 yards.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH, ARTISTIC, NEAT DESIGNED AND SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the 2nd floor of South Villa" Wodehouse Road near the Panday Sanitorium Colaba the very valuable, artistic, substantial and neat designed household furniture by well-known makers consisting of rich dining table for six persons, dining-room armed chairs, mirror side-boards, substantial dumb-waiters, chesterfield sofa, round back chesterfield chairs, lady's cushioned easychairs, rich teapoys, writing-tables with chairs match, iron and brass double beds with spring and cotton mattresses complete, mirrored dressing-tables, mirrored chests of drawers, bedroom glass and panel door Almyrahs, panel door hanging cupboards, folding teapoys, leather kit-bag, zinc tubs, filters, carpets, rich glass and crockeryware, platedware selected pictures in simple frames etc., etc.

The property of E. Hargreaves Esqr. of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie & Co.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE COTTON AND WOOLEN MIXED UNDERSHIRTS WITH DOUBLE BREAST.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Mr. D. N. Kapur, the representative of Messrs. Need & Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. K. Pujaram Bhaiji & Co. of Chakla Street.

EX. S.S. "KOSOKU MARU".
N C P B 511/3638—1 case 50 dozen cotton and woolen mixed undershirts with double breast size 28", 30", 32", 34", 36".

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction at the Baling Press opposit the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Walji Narottam and on account and a tthe risk of Dwarkadas Chotalal:—
6 bales each 30 pieces Japanese Shirting No. 4141.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 Bales DHOTIES AND 1 BALE OF JIN OF GOOSE BRAND

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction by order of Seth Tribhovandas Narotamdas and on account and at the risk of the following parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Tarachand Devraj of Mangaldas Market.
6 Bales Dhoties No. 2505 or other.
On account and at the risk of Multani Govindram Palumal.
1 Bale Jin of Goose Brand.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 PACKAGE DUMAS AND 4 PACKAGES GOLE CARD.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Baling Press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Jivanlal Jamnadas and on account and at the risk of Seth Jeraj Champsey, silk merchant of Chikhal Gully:—
1 package Dumas of bigger width.
4 packages bordered and with border Gole Card.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES WHITE DHOTEES.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Baling Press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. M. H. Chhaganlal and Co. and on account and at the risk of Bhut Bhanu-hanker Bhaishanker:—
5 packages each 150 pairs white Dhotees of the quality of Asak-Masuk or Sadguni Shusheli.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Baling Press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Vajirchand Mulchand and Co. and on account and at the risk of Seth Dwarkadas Chhotalal:—
25 bales Japanese Sheeting No. Nine Dragoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Baling Press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Kanji Khodidas and Co. and on account and at the risk of Seth Abdul Saiyab Esmalji Maskati:—
10 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 7200 (of order No. 16).

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th November, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STEET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4088.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed by the Medical Store-keeper to Government to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 15th November, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club:—
A quantity of miscellaneous unservicable Medical stores.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Glass, Crockery and Platedware, etc.,
Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Custodian of Enemy Property.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 12th November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 7, Green Street, opposite Bank of Bombay, (where the goods are removed for Auction Sale), the following goods belonging to German Gymkhana.
Consisting of a large lot of rich glass and Crockeryware, dinner and tea sets, platedware, table and dessert knives, spoons and forks, and a lot of alluminium cooking utensils pictures, etc.
The above will be on view four days before the sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th November, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medows Street.

TO LOVERS OF WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

Sale of High Class Japanese Silverware, Artistic Carved Ivory, Chinese Furniture, Porcelain and Embroidery, English and Indian Jewellery and English Platedware.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, the surplus stock-in-trade of a known local firm, consisting of works of Arts and curios and presentation and useful articles comprising—Japanese silver bowls, jugs, tee-pots, spirit stoves, cloisonne vases and bowls worked on silver, carved ivory figures of divinities and other subjects carved pagodas Damascene card trays, vases, cigarette cases and boxes, large mother-of-pearl shells set with silver, Chinese sofas, chairs, embroidered Mendarine cloaks, sleeve bands, porcelain jars, vases, plates and garden seats, English electro-plated cruets, egg frames, oak body salad bowls, fish servers, large salvers, valuable rings, brooches, pendants and other articles set with diamonds, rubies and other precious gems.

The articles will be on view three days previous to sale.

SALE OF VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of November, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of Multani Nandramdas Dwarkadas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pranjivne Athalye & Co., the following Veterinary Instruments viz:—
Castration Torsion Forceps, Horse tooth forceps, amputation saws, Post mortem saws, hernia clamps, hypodermic syringes, milk tubes, double channels, bitch castherters, spring and artery forceps, needles, dog nail and bullet forceps, serum and record syringes, Renello thermometers, castrators, obstric hooks, castrating embrotoning and abscess knives, chloroform muzzles and other instruments all by known makers.
The instruments will be on view three days before the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th November, 1918.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOONGRI STREET OTHERWISE CALLED CHINCH BUNDER ROW.

By order of Messrs. Fakir Mahomed Cassum, Abdulla Cassum and Rasid Cassum. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction at the premises the undermentioned property, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Doongri Street otherwise called Chinch Bunder Second and Third Row outside the Fort in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue New Survey No. 3153 and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 3055 Street Nos. 608-610 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Doongri Street otherwise called Chinch Bunder Second and Third Row, on or towards the West by Samuel Street on or towards the North by the house formerly of Jeebai widow of Alarakhia Sajan but now of Subiealli Bhimji and on or towards the South by the moiety of a gully and beyond that by the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Pocha & Co., Solicitors, No. 8, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF WOODEN CASES.

Under instructions from B. A. Yahya Esq., the Receiver appointed on the 15th day of January, 1918 (in Suit No. 1380 of 1917, Abdul Masjid Abdul Aziz vs. B. A. Yahya and another), Messrs. BENNETT & Co.., will on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, in the Godown No. 24, at Carnac Bridge Road:—

About 492 Wooden single cases.

On account and at the risk of Haji Mahomed Amin:—

About 1,741 Wooden single cases.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Captain House," Pedder Road Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and oil blackwood also open carved household furniture, one semi-grand piano, rich glass and crockery-ware, best plated-ware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, one American roll top desk rich sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table hall and hanging lamps, rich oil paintings, water colours and engravings, one Singer sewing machine drawing room sofas and chairs Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, fancy ornaments, rich fancy vases, wall and table clocks, single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, writing tables, glass door book cases, office chairs, bentwood chairs, easy chairs, teapoys, card tables, verandah benches, folding screens, beaded chicks, aluminium utensils, garden pots, meatsafes, etc., etc. The property of Dr. B. K. Goldsmith, Assistant Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of about 700 New Empty Oil Drums of Galvanised Tin.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Government Medical Stores, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, on account of the concerned:—

About 700 New empty oil drums of galvanized tin

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill next to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, arms and without arms chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich Chesterfield sofas and low chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, old China jars, copper enamelled vases, open carved show case, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, square and fancy teapoys, writing tables, leather lined Italian cane chairs, single bedsteads, verandah benches, easy chairs and reclining sofas, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, garden pots, etc., etc., the property of R. P. Scott, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Second Floor, Patoobhoy Mansion, Mayo Road, Fort, near the Bandstand, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware best plateware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs; drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs fancy teapoy, writing tables, glass door book cases, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, cloth and gown presses, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, bentwood chairs, double meatsafes, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. D. Morris.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, [illegible] Novr., 1918.

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have a Set

Order from:—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,

BENARES CITY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES PRINTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th Nov. 1918 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Seth Hiralal Amritlal at 4th and 5th lane, Mangaldas Market, by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Vallabhdas Dungarsi of Sonapur Galli, Mulji Jetha Market

3 packages Prints No 551.

SALE OF 28 BALES COTTON YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th Nov. 1918 at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tamba Kanta, Pydhoni, at the shop of Sheth Shevlal Radhakissen, by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers mentioned below:—

Shah Kakalbhai Umedram:—

26 bales Cotton Yarn No. 8½, Seven Stars, each of 400 lbs.

Sheth Ramkissen Sagarmal:—

2 bales Cotton Yarn No. 11½, Dawn Mills, each of 400 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES BLEACHED DHOTIES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th Nov. 1918 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Bhat Bhanuprasad Bhaishanker at his shop opp. Sunder Chawk, Mulji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Thaker Narandas Dayabhai of Gopal Gulli:—

5 packages bleached dhoties No. 92 or others yards 8 to 10, each of 200 pairs.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES LONGCLOTH OF KOHINOOR MILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th Nov. 1918 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Vishwambharlal Kishorilal and Co., at their shop No. 64, middle lane, Lakhmidas Khimji Market and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Raliyaram Lachhmandas.

3 packages longcloth of Kohinoor Mills, lbs. 8.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 BALE GIN OF JACOB SASSOON MILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th Nov. 1918 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell at Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Lakhmidas Khimji Market, by order of Messrs. Vachha and Co. Attorneys for Sheth Parbhoolal Moonnalal and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Khushaldas Damoder:—

1 bale gin of Jacob Sassoon Mills No. 6001, of 80 pieces.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 BALES SHEETINGS CALENDERED OF KURLA MILLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Sancha Galli, Mulji Jetha Market at the shop of Sheth Hansraj Damoder by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Ramdas Dewji of Kamdhenu Galli, M. J. Market.

26 bales sheetings calendered of Kurla Mills i.e.:—

7 Bales of 6 lbs.
5 Bales of 6¼ lbs.
6 Bales of 7 lbs.
1 Bale of 8½ lbs.
2 Bales of 9 lbs.
4 Bales of 9¼ lbs.
1 Bale of 10 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th Nov. 1918 at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tamba Kanta, Pydhoni, at the shop of Sheth Shivlal Radhakissen, by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Haji Adam Haji Jia:—

25 bales cotton yarn No. 12½, Africa Ticket of Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons. Ltd Mills each of 400 lbs. flower thread.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th November, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

VARIOUS SIZES OF BAMOOS, MALABAR TIMBERS BALLIES ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Controller of Munitions, Timber Supplies Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell various sizes of Bamboos, Malabar Timbers, etc. (in small lots) at the following places and dates:—

THURSDAY, the 14th NOVEMBER, 1918, AT 3 P. M. (S. T.), COTTON DEPOT, SEWRI:—

1,200 tons Malabar Timbers, bamboos and ballies.

FRIDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1917, AT 3 P.M., (S. T.), AT DEFENCE YARD MAZGAON:—

300 tons Malabar Timbers and bamboos.

SATURDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER, 1918, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.), AT COTTON DEPOT, SEWRI:—

Bamboos, ballies and round rafters.

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER, 1918, at 3 P. M. (S. T.), AT COTTON DEPOT, AND MAZGAON.

1 Large lot of scrape timbers of various saw Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and delivery must be taken within a month from date of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th Nov. 1918.

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Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 8.

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Maurice E. Bandman presents the

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in a series of popular London Musical Plays

To-Night Monday 11th November at 9-30
"HIGH JINKS"
Tuesday 12th November at 9-30
"A WALTZ DREAM"
Wednesday 13th November at 9-30
"THE QUAKER GIRL"
Thursday 14th November at 9-30
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
Friday 15th November at 9-30
"THE MERRY WIDOW"
Saturday 16th November at 9-30
"ARCADIANS"
Sunday 17th November at 5-30
"HAPPY DAY"

PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at ROSE & Co. till 6 p. m.
Booking at Theatre from 7 p. m.
Seats booked by Telephone (288) must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

To-day at 6-30 p. m. and To-morrow at 9-45 p. m.
"LUKE'S SHATTERED SLEEP"
PATHE PLAY "THE SEA"

In all the four corners of the earth there is just one little American child who is known, loved and admired. That child is

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

whose talent has amazed the nations of the world. She will be at the

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TO-NIGHT

in the Pathe Gold Rooster Play

"Daddy's Girl"

Forget your troubles and see the screen's greatest sunshine bringer.

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A TWO-REEL COMEDY BY

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The Greatest Attraction of the Day

Most Interesting 10th Instalment of

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OR

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

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Most astounding feats of daring will be seen

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THE MAN WITH THE GLASS EYE.

The Story of a Man who leads a Double Life. Together with a Full Programme.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45, & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS

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To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

The Adventures of **STINGAREE**

THE GENTLEMAN BUSH-RANGER

3rd and 4th Adventures .. .. { "A DOUBLE DECEPTION." "AN EYE FOR AN EYE."

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6 parts 7,000 feet.

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A Western Story full of exciting incidents.

Also the Latest Pathe Gazette and a musical treat by the best Theatre Orchestra in the East.

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UNIQUE VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMMES

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GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

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Electro-Tonic Pearls.

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SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Month	Day of Week	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m	Depth on S.D. ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Day of month	Bombay Mean time h.	m	Depth on S.D. ft.	in.
		Nov				Nov				
Sat. 9	m	2	10	27	3	9 m	8	20	20	4
		1	5sa	24	10		7	51a	17	6
Sun 10	m	2	55	26	9	10 m	9	12	20	6
		2	51a	24	4		8	40a	18	4
Mon 11	m	3	47	26	3	11 m	10	24	20	5
		4	8a	24	1		9	48a	19	2
Tues 12	m	4	47	26	1	12 m	11	32	19	9
		5	26a	24	4		11	18a	19	9
Wed 13	m	5	5a	26	1	13	0	53a	18	8
		6	45a	25	2					
Thur. 14	m	6	53	26	4	14 m	0	43	19	9
		7	58a	26	4		1	43a	17	4
Fri 15	m	7	52	26	10	15 m	1	58	19	5
		9	1a	27	5		2	29a	16	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov. 9 (Saturday)	Sunrise. 6h. 43m.	Sunset 6h. 2m	
" 10 (Sunday)	" 6h 43m.	" 6h. 2m	
" 11 (Monday)	" 6h 44m.	" 6h. 2m	
" 12 (Tuesday)	" 6h 44m.	" 6h 2m	
" 13 (Wednesday)	" 6h 45m.	" 6h. 2m	
" 14 (Thursday)	" 6h. 45m.	" 6h. 1m	
" 15 (Friday)	" 6h. 46m.	" 6h. 1m	

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Nov. 4d. 2h. 51.6m. a.m.; First quarter: 11d. 10h 16.2m p.m.; Full Moon 18d 11h 3 0m p m Last quarter, 25d. 5h, 58.3m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 9th November 1918, was 30.127 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 0 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .128 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid of the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 3 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading.

THE WEATHER

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th Nov 1918.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29	9 8 inch
Temperature of Air	81	0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74	0 "
Dew Point	72	7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0	759 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		"
Maximum temperature of Air	10	0 "
Minimum do.	83	1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N E,NE.ENE,NW NNW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	111	Miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 9th November 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the eastern districts. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity continues moderately below normal. Night temperature is locally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in considerable defect in Sind and in slight defect in Rajputana. Night temperature is below the average in lower Sind and north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded except in south Gujarat where heavy cloud is present. Humidity is below normal in Kathiawar. Day temperature is above normal at several stations; night temperature is above the average throughout, by 12 deg. at Indore and 13 deg. at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the western districts and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is slightly above normal; night temperature is above the average at most stations, the excess ranging up to 16 deg. at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred; Karwar reports 0·80in. and Ratnagiri and Mormugao 0·32in. each. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is slightly above normal. Day temperature is in defect at Bombay; night temperature is generally in slight excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.71in. of rain. Cloud is moderate to heavy in the north-west of the division and is generally light elsewhere. Day temperature has risen nearly everywhere and is now in moderate excess in north-east Hyderabad; night temperature is above the average in the north of the division; the excess is large in the north Bombay Deccan, ranging from 9 deg. at Poona to 17 deg. at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has disappeared completely from south-east Madras, but has continued to be nearly general in the Konkan and north Malabar and has been local in the south Bombay Deccan. The falls have been moderate to heavy at some stations; Calicut reports 9·11in. Night temperatures have been markedly high in the area of heavy cloud in the north-west of the Peninsula. Weather is suspicious off the Kathiawar coast.

a decrease of rainfall appears probable on the west coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on SATURDAY, the 9th of November, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Hourly diff. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date	Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do 8th Nov).	89.6	75.9	61	..	0	—0.11
Jask ..	84.6	62.7	48	..	0	0
Do. (Nov.).	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (Nov.).	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore ..	87	47	67	..	0.10	+0.10
Hissar ..	85	49	62	..	0	0
Ambala ..	87	54	62	..	1.05	+0.79
Delhi ..	83	52	56	..	0	—0.06
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	86.6	55.0	34	..	0	—0.05
Mainpuri ..	87	53	46	..	0	—0.06
Jhansi ..	86	52	41	..	0	—0.20
Cawnpore ..	84	54	32	..	0	—0.16
Allahabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	88	54	20	..	0	0
Karachi ..	89	64	32	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer ..	86	50	42	..	0	—0.02
Jaipore ..	87	52	45	..	0	—0.01
Kotah ..	90	52	34	..	0	—0.04
Mount Abu ..	77	52	39	..	0	0
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West— ..	93	72	61	2.17	..	0	0
Bhuj ..	94	72	55	38	..	0	0
Dwarka ..	84	71	58	..	..	0	0
Veraval ..	84	71	58	..	..	0	0
Rajkot ..	91	70	46	..	..	0	—0.06
Bhavnagar Para ..	94	64	30	..	..	0	0
Surat ..	92	70	62	..	..	0	—0.07
Ahmedabad ..	97	71	52	..	..	0	0
Deesa ..	94	68	50	..	..	0	—0.01
Neemuch ..	84	66	45	..	..	0	—0.45
Indore ..	90	67	53	..	0	0	—0.37
Rajpur ..	90	64	48	..	0	0	—0.26
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	81	77	8	84	..	0.09	—0.21
Ratnagiri ..	88	75	5	90	0.32	2.78	+1.26
Marmugao ..	84	3	..	90	0.32	0.73	+0.81
Karwar ..	88	74	6	94	0.80	1.77	—0.47
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	88	47	6	47	..	0	—0.29
Ahmednagar ..	87	57	1	84	..	0	—0.24
Poona ..	83	57	0	79	..	0.80	+0.07
Sholapur ..	91	59	5	57	..	0.41	—0.01
Bijapur ..	84	56	0	91	..	0.14	—0.28
Belgaum ..	80	56	2	87	0.71	3.85	+2.77
Aurangabad ..	88	57	0	8	..	0.15	—0.16
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	85	54	0	51	..	0	—0.37
Hyderabad ..	84	56	7	68	..	0.85	—0.05
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	89	71	8	86	0.49	3.58	+2.12
Calicut ..	87	67	2	92	2.11	8.61	+6.17
Cochin ..	85	72	5	76	0.02	2.0	—0.80
Colombo ..	87	73	1	88	0.02	0.95	—3.36
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	85	73	1	91	..	0.75	+0.30
Bellary ..	87	66	7	70	..	0.72	—0.45
Cuddapah ..	89	68	2	82	..	1.75	+0.21
Madras ..	86	74	5	89	..	24.17	+14.83
Bangalore ..	85	66	2	80	..	0.49	—1.14
Coimbatore ..	84	68	9	86	..	3.37	+2.25
Trichinopoly ..	91	72	0	75	..	1.49	+0.66
Negapatam ..	84	75	6	96	..	12.46	+6.84

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audits of Books of Firms undertaken.

S. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant

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and

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HAIR OIL

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only (13s. 4d.), postage extra. DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.

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A Dream Come True

A MOTHER holds her new-born baby in her arms and she knows that she at last possesses the treasure she has dreamed of all her life. Her dearest wish comes true.

* * * * *

With the sweet, wee head in the crick of her elbow, the little face turned up to her own, she tucks the darling close against her heart and she breathes a prayer that she may never fail in this most sacred trust; that she may be strong enough in mind as well as body to approach as near as possible to her life-long ideal of what a perfect mother should be.

* * * * *

She realises, for instance, that if she possibly can, she must nurse her child herself, for she *feels* that with the natural nourishment there passes into that little body an indefinable something that nothing else can give.

* * * * *

But if for any reason her Baby has to be "bottle-fed," then she will not fret. She will be sensible over it: she will simply see to it that Baby has the next best thing.

* * * * *

And the next best thing to mother's milk is Glaxo, because Glaxo is pure fresh milk dried and which only needs the addition of boiling water to remake it into pure germ-free milk for your Baby.

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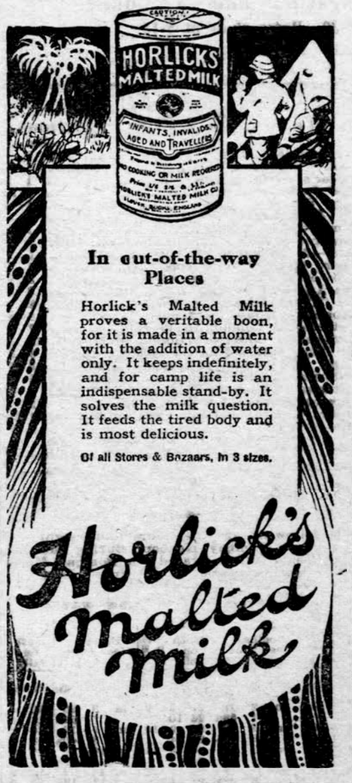

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32 BRASS TOYS

AND

30 WOODEN TOYS

well coloured. highly polished, very attractive, a great amusement to children and nourishment to their memory.

26 English cut alphabets on well polished wood—Re. 1-0-0

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BENARES CITY.

BLUE-BLACK INK PILL

This is of a very bright dark colour non-corrosive and has no sediment. One pill gives you sufficiently 1 big pot of ink. Price:—One gross (144 Pills) Annas 15, Postage Annas 4; GREEN INK, One gross (144 Pills, Annas 15, Postage Annas 4. RED INK, One gross (144 Pills) Re. 1-6-0, Postage Annas 4. The Pills are sent in nice box per gross. Diamond Blue-Black, 15 Annas per inch, Postage 4 Annas.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,

15-3, (C) Lakshmi Dutt's Lane,

Baghbazar P. O., CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 6th.

		Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	..	1,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	..	..
,, ,, Imports	..	..
Mid American Spot Trading value	..	22 31
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	..	29 40
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	Jan.	28 55
	Mar.	28 70
	May	27 80
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	27.92
	Mar.	27.63

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 6th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
Nov.	21.06—8
Dec.	20.30+1
Jan.	19.71+2
Feb.	19.02 Unchgd.
Mar.	18.28—2

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 6th.

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
Nov.	21.20+17
Dec.	20.40+20
Jan.	19.81+12
Feb.	19.10+ 8
Mar.	18.29— 2

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Nov. 6th.

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
Nov.	29.60 Unchgd

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 6th

M.G. Bengal Good	..	18.05
,, ,, Fully Good	..	19.40
,, ,, Fine	..	19.90
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	..	19.65
,, ,, Fully Good	..	20.40
,, ,, Fine	..	20.90
,, Broach Good	..	22.15
,, ,, Fully Good	..	22.40
,, ,, Fine	..	22.65

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 6th.

Bar Silver Spot	40 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	51[illegible]+½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	5[illegible]+½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	73½+½
Government Securities 3 %	63½+½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	29.05—2

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 6th.

3½ % 1925—1928	.. .. ..	£88½ Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	.. .. ..	£92½—½
5 % New ..	.. .. ..	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 6th.

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal ..	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Value	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Value	21
Tone:—Nothing doing.	

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/10
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov. Paid ..	2/3½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Before the opening of the Marwadi bazaar business was done to-day in Fully Good Broach April May down to Rs. 704. The bazaar opened at Rs. 707 and remained steady at Rs. 707/708 for some little time and then advanced to Rs. 714, later on declining to Rs. 707. Further small fluctuations followed between Rs. 707 and Rs. 710 and at 3 p. m. the rate was Rs. 710. There was then gradual advance to Rs. 719 the bazaar closing at this price. At Colaba the bazaar reopened at Rs. 721 and closing quotations were as under.

There has been a moderate demand for ready New Crop Cotton, but for Old Crop there is little enquiry.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Fully good Broach	April-May ..	Rs.	718
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan. ..	,,	695
Flac Oomras	Dec.-Jan. ..	,,	675

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 8th Nov. 1918.

Cotton	2,237	bales.
Wheat	2 651	Cwts.
Linseed	5,880	,,
Rape, &c., ...	547	,,
Gingellyseeds	379	,,
Poppyseed	198	,,
Groundnuts	1,141	,,
Castorseed	1,485	,,
Rice	24,141	,,
Myrabollams	Nil	
Cottonsee	881	lb
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	289	,,
Jowar	Nil	
Maize	Nil	
Barley	Nil	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 28-6

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 15/16.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 192½.
Credit 3 Msd/a. Fr. 203.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 156.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 148
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 223½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 340.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 157.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 314.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47. 91.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 94.
3½ per cent. Paper. 79.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated. 82.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated. 81.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated. 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 80.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa. 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary. 90½.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market opened quiet, but improved during the course of the day and closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2050, Swan 645, Simplex 730, Shapurji 136-4, Pearls 520, New Greats 322-8, Madhowji 2130 x.d., Luxmi Cotton 1720, Kohinoor 1350, Kasturchand 1150, Indore-Malwa 307-8, Indian Bleaching 162-8, Finlay 490, Fazulbhoy 720, David 607-8, Currimbhoy 330, Crescent 220, Colaba 1390, Coorla 860, N. Century 427, Central India 2480, Bombay Cotton 625, Bombay Dyeing 1345, Bombay United 940, Katni ord 255, Katni def 1270, Tata ord 250, Tata def 1212-8, Tata new def 480 pr, Bombay-Burma 875, Bombay Steam 330, Tata Hydro 1155.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2050, Swan 640, Simplex 732-8, Shapurji 136-4, Pearl 522-3, New Greats 322-8, Madhowji 2130 x.d., Kohinoor 1350, Kasturchand 1150, Indore-Malwa 307-8, Indian Bleaching 157-8, Finlay 493, Fazulbhoy 717-8, David 607-8, Currimbhoy 330, Crescent 220, Colaba 1385, Coorla 860, N. Century 427-8, Central India 2480, Bombay Cotton 620, Bombay Dyeing 1325, Bombay United 940, Katni ord 255, Katni def 1275, Tata ord 247-8, Tata def 1215, Tata new def 480 pr, Bombay-Burma 875, Bombay Steam 330, Tata Hydro 1155.

CALCUTTA SHERE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

The market was unchanged and steady. Kamarhattys opened at Rs. 478 and closed at Rs. 490, the market having taken the view peace is not quite so imminent as anticipated. Coal shares ruled steady with moderate business passing. Gopalichucks were in demand and advanced to Rs. 15-1, Sowardihs were also firmer. A fair volume of business was reported in industrials, James Glendye being quoted at Rs. 23. There was a strong demand for certain tea shares but without business resulting except in the case of Bishnauth which advanced to Rs. 31-8. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal: Bolampore 14-8, Bokaro Ramgurh 28, Borrea 38-4, Gopalichuck 15-4, Hanjan 16, Jumoni 14-12, Jainty Central 26-4, Phularitand 15-4, Sowardihs 25-4, South Govindpur 12, Sutkidih 16.

Jute: Kamarhatty (ord.) 490, Lawrence (ord.) 420, Landedowne (ord.) 302, Standard (ord.) 395 Union (ord.) 580.

Tea: Bishnauth 31-12, Pussimbing 12-4.

Miscellaneous: Kumardhubi Engineering 49-4, Premier Oil 17-4, James Glendye 23-4, Tamgalak Rubber 1-20, Surma Valley Saw Mills 22-4.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 86-12 to 81 and small lots were done at Rs. 8-12 to 81-6.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 9th.

		Total up-to-date.	
War Bonds	Rs.	13,700-0	Rs. 7,79,225-0
Cash Certificates	,,	4,448-8	,, 6,07,677-8
Total ..		36,148-8	13,86,902-8

MANCHESTER CLOTH.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.

There is more enquiry for the minor markets but India is dull Yarn market is firmer but slow.

OFFICE GIRLS AND TRAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Imagine to yourself, Sir, a girl—an office girl—after working for six solid hours in the office, standing exhausting and waiting for hours together on the public road for a tram to take her back home.

This is what happens in this city—the Premier City of Asia. It is so very difficult to get a tram after 5 in the evening when nearly all the offices in the Fort are closed, that you will see the working girls all along the Fort waiting for a car, and if at all they do get one they have to stand in it all the way home.

Isn't this abominable—not to say scandalous! One wonders how the management which is in charge of the Tramway Traffic is not aware of this.

As the Tramway Company have reserved four benches for such a nasty thing as smoking, I do not see why they should not reserve a few benches for ladies at least in cars leaving Fort after 5 p.m. during week days only.

Mr. Rimington, the Managing Director of the Tramways Company, will shortly meet the Tramways Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation; will it be out of the way to suggest here, his drawing the attention of the Committee to this long felt grievance of the ladies of Bombay?

Hoping you will be good enough to give this a little space in your widely read paper for which I beg to thank your in advance.—Yours, etc.,

TIRED STENO.

Bombay, 8th November, 1918

IMPORTANT MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Best English Lathes from 6' to 28'
Heavy type Planing Machines.
Pulley Turning Lathes.
Radial Drilling Machines.
Middle Size Drilling Machines.
Robinson's Wood Planing Machines.
Wooden Lathes.
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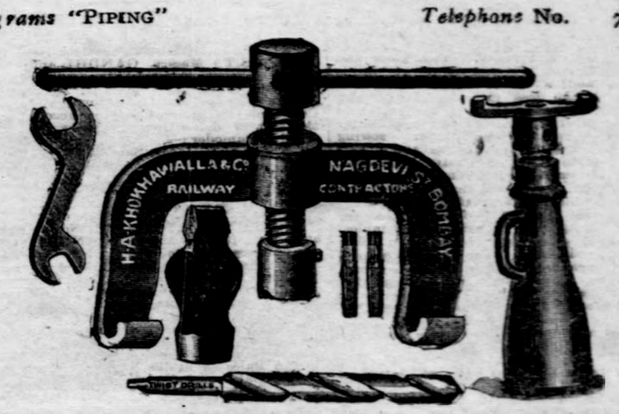

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Engineers, Ironmongers and General Hardware Merchants

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REGINUS

To sufferers from bodily fatigue, prostration, loss of memory, energy and manly spirit, constipation, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and other troubles Reginus acts like magic.

"REGINUS" builds up the tissues of the Nervous System and gives tone and potency of the whole System. Bottle Re. 1.

"ASWAVIN"—An ideal tonic for both brain workers, and for those who have to work physically to a great extent. Bottle Re. 1/12.

EXT. JAMBOLAN, Liqd.—This elegant preparation contains the best therapeutic properties to check quickly high specific gravity, excessive urination with thirst and troublesome symptoms of **Diabetes.** 4 oz. Bottle Re. 1.

INDIAN BLOOD MIXTURE—Syphilitic or mercurial poison, sores, ulcers, blotches, eruptions are promptly cured with it. Bottle Rs. 3.

ASTHMA with dry cough, sticky phlegm, heavy perspiration, lightness of chest and all troublesome symptos are relieved promptly and cured radically. Bottle Rs. 5.

For free prospectus of various drugs and chemicals apply to—

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DONGRE'S

Balamrit

THE CHILDREN'S TONIC

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, Nov. 12.

Teachers' Association of Bombay, Annual Meeting, St. Xavier's College Hall.

TUESDAY, Nov. 12.

Adjourned meeting of the Medical profession, Bombay Medical Union Rooms, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, 7 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, a special meeting for the presentation of the Campbell Memorial Medal to Dr. Jivanji Jamshetji Modi by his Excellency Lord Willingdon at 5-30 p.m.

Meeting of Council of Bombay Presidency Association, Esplanade Road, Fort, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 14.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Cathedral High School, Annual Sports, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 2-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 18.

Exemption Tribunal, meets at 11 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Howitt Phillips.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and Bandman Opera Co. 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

West-End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

JEEJEEBHOY.—Bai Jeelcobai, widow of late Framji Bomanji Jeejeebhoy and daughter of late Dady Jehangir Dadysett, died on Sunday 10th November, at 4 a.m. (S. T.) at Warden Road.

BAND AT PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

Pandit Vishnu Digamber Paluskar, the founder of this Vidyalaya, who had been to Mysore a few days back for the Dasra festival, gave a performance of his singing before H. H. the Maharaja and H. H. the Yuvarajasheb of Mysore, and he was presented a Gold medal and a donation of Rs. 3,000.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Council of the Association will be held on Wednesday the 13th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Association Rooms, (1) to consider a letter from Messrs. R. G. Munsif, Gulabchand Devchand and N. B. Vibhakar to consider the question of holding a public meeting to protest against the refusal to grant passports to the Congress-League Deputation, 22) to consider a letter dated 19th October 1918, from Mr. Gulabchand Devchand on the subject of the externment of of Dr. P. J. Mehta, Barrat-law from Burma, (3) to consider the report of the sub-committee on the Reform Scheme (already circulated) and (4) such other business as may be brought forward.

BANDMAN IN "THE BOY."

There was a house which rocked with laughter at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday when "The Boy" was staged for the first time this season. "The Boy" has the merit of possessing a story, for it is a musical adaptation of Sir Arthur Pinero's "Magistrate", the famous comedy which saw the light first in London about the same time as "The Mikado" and "Dorothy", but sandwiching the two in 1885.

There are some pleasing musical numbers in "The Boy" particularly "It's nothing to do with you"—a trio; "A Sporty Boy" by Mr. Wian and Mr. Hodgson and a song "I want to go to bye-bye" by Mr. Winn. Mr. Cohen sings some tenor music also.

Although two under-studies were in the case on Saturday night they did very well, but the bulk of the work felt upon Mr. Winn as "The Magistrate" and Mr. Hodgson as "The Boy."

A HOLIDAY FOR MILL HANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please kindly publish at your earliest convenience in your next issue. As we understand that the Government has appointed special days of rejoicings on account of the surrender of Turkey and Austria, we feel that we who are workers in the various mills ought to be able to partake in the festivities. Perhaps the members of the Mill Association will be persuaded to get us a holiday. We hope the holiday will be in addition to the ordinary stop days, otherwise it will not be holiday in the sense in which it was meant by Government.—Yours, etc.,

N. C. G.

Bombay, Grant Road, Nov. 7.

Official and Personal.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu successfully underwent an operation yesterday. There is no cause for anxiety.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attended Service at St. Thomas' Cathedral Sunday evening.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon inspected the progress of the new building of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Saturday afternoon.

His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay arrived at Calcutta, on Saturday morning from Darjeeling.

Mr. C. Beadel is appointed Controller of Railway Despatches, Calcutta, vice Mr. Stowell transferred to Bombay.

MEERUT RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Nov. 9.

There was again a full gathering at the race course to-day to witness the Second Day's Races. His Honour Sir Harcourt Butler was among those present. A card of six interesting events was put forward and some close finishes were witnessed, though the fields were rather small. The favourites had the best of the day. The day proved good also for the backers. By kind permission of the Officer Comanding 21st. (E. of 1) Lancers Band played a selection of music in the afternoon.

Details:—

THE PATIALA PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; and third, Rs. 200. Handicap for ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr. Ernest Fraser's LADY LYRIC, 8-1, Buckley 1
Maharaja of Patiala's LITTLE WONDER, 9-9, Quinn 2
Molvi Mohd Jan Khan's AMALGAM, 9-0, Ruiz 3

Also ran:—Gipsy King 7-2, and First Chance 6-13.

Betting:—Evens Amalgam, two against Lady Lyric, fives Little Wonder, eight the others. Won by two lengths half length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 16⅘ secs.

THE STAYERS PLATE. Distance—2 miles. Winner, Rs. 700; second Rs. 300; and third, Rs. 200. Handicap hurdle race for horses over eight flights of hurdles.

Capt. J. Crawford's BACHELOR'S KNOT, 10-0, Capt. Bernard 1
Maharaja of Patiala's MIL, 12-5, Capt. Grant 2
Mr. E. Cornforth's SIMSON, 9-13, Owner. 3

Also ran:—Turbulent 11-6, (carried 11-13). Barney 9-11, (carried 10-4), and Camouflage -11, (carried 10-5).

Betting:—Five to four against Bachelor's Knot, threes Mil, fours Simson, sixes Turbulent and tens the others.

Won by one and half lengths, one length, between second and third.

Time:—3 mins. 59⅘ secs.

THE MEERUT SILVER VASE. Distance—1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 700; second, Rs. 300; and third, Rs. 150. Handicap for Arab ponies 12-2 and under.

Mr. Kali Charan's GARLAND, 8-2, Buckley 1
Mr. Hamer's BRITISH, 8-10, Ruiz 2
Raja Sir Heri Singh's PHAROAH, 6-10, Moosamdin 3

Also ran:—Iron Chest 9-10, Mubrook 7-13 Nasibdar 7-10, Newmarket 7-3, and Hurman 6-3.

Betting:—Three to two against British, threes Hurman, fours Pharoah, fives Garland and Mubrook, eighths the others.

Won by 2 lengths, four lengths, between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 52⅘ secs.

R. C. T. C. PLATE. Distance—1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; and third, Rs. 250. Handicap for horses in the third division.

Mr. A. Hope's HUNYADI, 9-3, Harrison ... 1
Thakur Sripal Singh's TALCUM, 9-4, Ruiz. 2
Capt. T. N. C. Kemp's BLUE SAPPHIRE, 7-7, Melsom 3

Also ran:—L'Avenir 9-4, and Limton 9-1.

Betting:—Evens Hunyadi, twos against alcum, threes L'Avenir, twelves the others.

Won by 2 lengths, ten lengths, between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 42 secs.

THE BIJNOUR PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 500; and third, Rs. 250. Handicap for C. B. horses.

Mr. R. D. Sethna's SUGAR CANE, 9-7, Harrison 1
Lt.-Col. A. E. Walters' RED VIRGIN, 6-12, Northmore 2
Lt.-Colonel A. W. Cook Young's ATLANTIK, 6-8, Abdul Khalik 3

Also ran:—Apple Pie 7-13.

Betting:—Three to one on Sugar Cane, twos against Red Virgin, fives Apple Pie, sixes Atlantik.

Won by 6⅘ lengths, 10 lengths, between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 30 2-5 secs.

THE BABUGERH PLATE. Distance—1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; and third, Rs. 100. Handicaps for C. B. ponies 14-2 and under, and English and Australian ponies 14-1 and under.

Mr. Sydney Smith's AVANTI, 10-3, Harrison 1
Mrs. R. A. Bright's WOOD NYMPH, 6-0, Northmore 2
Messrs. Hafiz Ismail Khan and Yakub Khan's AMBRI, 6-13, Durga 3

Also ran:—Hard Up 8-3, and Cherson Bill 7-0.

Betting:—Two to one on Avanti, twos against Wood Nymph, sixes Hard Up, twelves the others.

Won by a neck distance between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 47⅘ secs.

FIRST DAY.

The following are the results of the last two races of the first day, which were not reported in the "Chronicle."

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Handicap for Arab Ponies 14-2 and under. Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200 and third Rs. 100.

Mr. S. N. Mohamed's CHESTER, 7-6 (cd. 7-7), Harrison 1
Mr. Hamer's BRITISH, 8-12, Ruiz 2
Messrs. Cadler and Dillon's TAGALIE, 7-8, Durga 3

Also ran:—Mount Pleasant 9-1, Lightning 8-10, Crusader 8-9, Garland 8-6, Brandy 8-0 (cd. 8-3), Newmarket 7-11, Little Soldier 7-7, Promise Me (Late Menace) 7-5 and Pharoah 6-13.

Betting:—Twos against Pharoah, fours Chester, fives British, between tens to forties the others.

Won by a head, a head between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 23 1/5 secs.

THE TAYLOR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Handicap for horses in the 3rd Division. Winner, Rs. 750, second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 150.

Mr. A. C. Thomas' POMADE, 9-0, Ruiz ... 1
Maharaja of Patiala's L'AVENIR, 9-7, Crowden 2
Capt. J. Crawford's BACHELOR'S KNOT, 7-0, Northmore 3

Also ran:—Le Soleil 9-9, Llansinfried 8-7, Last Spot 8-0, Blue Sapphire 7-4 (cd. 7-7).

Betting:—Two to one on Pomade, twos against Blue Sapphire, fives L'Avenir, sevens Bachelor's Knot and fifteens to twenty-fives the others.

Won by half a length, half a length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 16⅘ secs.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

WILLINGDON SPROTS CLUB VS. PARSI GYMKHANA.

Cold weather cricket in Bombay commenced yesterday, when the Parsi Gymkhana met the Willingdon Sports Club on the latter's grounds at Mahaluxmi. Several well-known players participated in the fixture which provided some very enjoyable sport and it was witnessed, among others, by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon. The Willingdon Sports Club side was skippered by Captain Laverton, while Dr. M. E. Pavri captained the visiting team.

The Parsi Gymkhana going in to bat first, put up a total of 91 and then disposed of their opponents for 53, thus winning the match by 38 runs. F. M. Pavri contributed the top score on the visitors' side, making 41 in fine style, and remaining unbeaten at the close of the innings. Mahmud played the best innings on the Willingdon Sports Club side, contributing 34 by some fine cricket. These two and Wadia and Sanjana were the only men to enter into double figures, but evidently the others have not had much practice yet.

Vatcha carried off the bowling honours of the day by capturing 5 wickets for a little over 4 runs apiece. He got a lot of work on the ball and was very difficult to hit. The veteran Dr. Pavri and Captain Laverton also bowled well, each securing 4 wickets for 22 and 27 runs respectively. Rigby's 3 for 15 and Weigall's 3 for 34 were also creditable performances. The scores—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

Sanjana, b Weigall	13
A H Wadia, l-b-w, b Weigall	1s
M Reporter, b Rigby	
H J Vajifdar, b Laverton	10
H Khan, l-b-w, b Rigby	
F Pavri, not out	41
P B Lam, b Weigall	4
S Mehta, c Weigall, b Laverton	0
Dr M E Pavri (capt), c Cadell, b Laverton	0
H Baria, c Weigall, b Laverton	
M B Vatcha, c Laverton, b Rigby	
Extra	1
Total	91

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB.

S M Chothia, l-b-w, b Dr Pavri	0
M H Vishram, b Vatcha	2
Hon Mr P R Cadell, b Vatcha	2
Major L A F Weigall, b Dr Pavri	0
Mahmud, not out	34
Capt Laverton (capt), c Vajifdar, b Dr Pavri	5
Cowie, b Vatcha	4
P J Chinoy, l-b-w, b Dr Pavri	1
Hunt, st Khan, b Vatcha	1
Capt Rigby, b Vajifdar	2
Shawaksha, c Dr Pavri, b Vatcha	0
Extras	2
Total	53

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Parsi Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mahmud	10	14	3	0
Laverton	12	27	3	4
Weigall	18	34	3	3
Rigby	8	15	1	3

Willingdon Sports Club Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Dr Pavri	10	22	1	4
Vatcha	10	22	2	5
Vajifdar	1	7	0	1

BOMBAY CRICKET CARNIVAL.

ARRANGEMENTS GOVING ON APACE

The arrangements for the coming cricket carnival are going on apace, and Captain Laverton, assisted by Mr. J. M. Divecha, is exerting himself most energetically to make the event a great success. Plots for pitching tents are now being assigned, and those clubs who desire to pitch tents should now lose no time in applying to the Executive Engineer as there are only a few days left between now and the date of the fixture, there is every likelihood of there being a large demand. Rs. 50 will be charged as ground rent for each plot of about 40 feet, and the admission fee collected by the clubs will go in aid of the Famine Fund after deducting expenses.

HOCKEY.

PARSI PIONEERS BEAT GYMKHANA.

What promised to be an interesting match was spoiled by the Parsi Pioneers and Bombay Gymkhana both arriving on the ground short-handed. The Gymkhana picked up two players on the ground from other clubs and the Parsi Pioneers played one short.

The match was played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground yesterday afternoon, the visitors winning by three goals to two. The Parsis at once showed superior speed and a better control of the ball but they could score only one goal in the first half, Makenjim getting in a good hit from the edge of the striking circle. In the second half Wilson from a pass by Brough beat the Parsi goal-keeper—Umrigar, and he followed this success up with another goal. For a short while the Gymkhana led by two goals to 1. Both sides played up strongly afterwards, but the general character of play was not even of ordinary club standard. Warden added two goals which proved sufficient to win the match. The players taking part were:

Bombay Gymkhana.—Substitute; Geoghegan and Kendall; Lewis, Gibbs and Drummond; Brough, Uphill, Dallas, Wilson and Substitute.

Parsi Pioneers.—Umrigar; Bhabha and Mehta; Pavri, Umrigar and Contractor; Makenjim, Umrigar, Warden and Bhat.

INDIAN FINANCE.

PHENOMENAL REVENUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

The year continues to be a phenomenal one in the matter of the Government of India revenue. The total civil receipts to the end of September, now published, are up by nearly six crores as compared with the corresponding figure last year. The railway receipts account of an increase of close upon another six crores, making a total improvement of nearly twelve crores.

HUN ATROCITIES IN AFRICA.

POLICY OF EXTERMINATION.

The horrors of German colonial rule, with all its savage disregard of human life, are exposed in a report issued in mail week by Mr. E. H. Gorges, Administrator of South-West Africa. It is based on German Government records found at Windhuk, sworn statements by Europeans and native chiefs, and writings of the German Governor Leutwein (1894-1905) and others, in addition to the natives' own accounts of their sufferings.

In defiance of their agreements with the native chiefs given in the name of the Kaiser the German Government deprived the natives of most of their best land. Traders and settlers robbed them of their cattle—their only wealth—and reduced them almost to a state of slavery.

Their women were habitually maltreated by the Germans, who took them into forced concubinage. They were in the end goaded into rebellions which were suppressed with deliberate and ruthless cruelty.

POLICY OF EXTERMINATION.

The Germans were not content with a mere suppression of the Herero rising; they decided upon the practical extinction of the whole tribe. For this purpose Governor Leutwein, who was apparently regarded as too lenient, was superseded by Trotha, who issued an "extermination order" in terms of which no Herero—man, woman, child, or babe—was to receive mercy or quarter. "Kill every one of them," he said, "and take no prisoners." These orders were only too faithfully carried out.

A native who was once a groom to Trotha described how he was once ordered to kill a young Herero woman who had been captured. He refused in disgust, whereupon a German soldier showed him how to do it, and then held the bayonet, dripping with blood, before his face.

Seven Herero leaders who went to the German camp to discuss peace terms were bound and shot. Three chiefs were invited by the German commander to come in and make peace, and promised that their lives and possessions would be spared. With 70 Herero soldiers they were treacherously surrounded and butchered by the Germans. Everywhere men, women and children were slaughtered in cold blood. Men were strung up to trees by the neck with wire and allowed to die of slow strangulation. At one place 25 prisoners—men, women and children—were placed in an enclosure of thorn bushes and the Germans piled dry logs and branches all round them. Lamp-oil was sprinkled on the wood and it was set on fire. The prisoners were burnt to a cinder. A German said: "We should burn all these dogs and baboons in this fashion."

"Evidence of violation of women and girls is overwhelming", says the report, "but so full of filthy and atrocious details as to render publication undesirable."

As with the Hereros, 65,000 of whom vanished in seven years, so with the Hottentots and other native races—one long record of unspeakable horrors.

BRUTAL EXCESSES.

Even after the suppression of the rebellions, the natives who survived fared little better. Governor Seitz (1912) issued a circular to his magistrates in which he said "the brutal excesses of Europeans against natives are alarmingly on the increase." Even police officials were guilty of these excesses.

Mr. Gorges says: "Instances of cruelty, injustice and barbarism might be multiplied almost indefinitely. Instances of gross and bestial conduct, which for sheer depravity and immorality are well-nigh unbelievable, are also contained in the file of affidavits, but they are hardly fit for publication."

The crimes, which were committed wholesale by the German Government, were continued by individual farmers, who treated their native servants as slaves whom they might torture and kill. One German brute named Cramer was charged with eight cases of gross cruelty. Among his victims were two women whose backs were flayed with floggings and who died from their injuries. The German court sentenced him to four months' imprisonment and a fine of £135! Two photographs in the report show the ghastly nature of the injuries inflicted on the women.

After the surrender of the Protectorate to the Union military forces courts were set up to deal with criminal offences, and a number of illustrative cases are quoted in the report.

Two elderly natives, a man and a woman, were arrested on a charge of theft and sentenced to be shot by a German court-martial consisting of Lieut. Venuleth, Corporal Schulze, and Corporal Rapecki. Venuleth was tried for murder, and the court, commenting on the trial of the natives, said: "The whole procedure was bad. Venuleth was at once president and complainant. The only evidence was his own remarks and a statement by Schulze. No charge was made against the natives. They were not present; no evidence was led; they were convicted and sentenced in their absence. They were found guilty and shot. It is difficult to mention any principle of justice and law which has not been violated if this court really meant to try these natives."

A native boy who was maltreated by Ludwig Dohling, a farmer, ran home, but was brought back. The boy's mother tried to rescue him and was shot three times by the farmer. Two Germans, a man and a woman, were standing by while this took place.

A German police officer, Frank Juzek, recaptured and lashed a boy who had run away from his service. The boy's hands were tied behind him and his feet put in leg-irons. Juzek kicked him severely and stamped on him. Next day the boy was dead.

Such treatment of natives, it was repeatedly shown, had the approval of the German police authorities. The return of the country to the Germans would be regarded by the native tribes as the greatest disaster in their history. Already the Germans have been frightening the natives with threats of thrashings and hangings as soon as their rule is restored.

ROUSING RING BATTLE.

GUMMER DEFEATS TYNCKE.

A remarkable twenty rounds fight was seen at the crowded Ring matinee, on September 16th, says "The Sportsman", Sergt. Gummer, who has recently been awarded the Military Medal, stopping the Belgian, Tyncke, now in the Australian Forces, towards the close of the final round. It was really a triumph for superior conditions which enabled Gummer to take a severe battering and still stay on. More than once he looked like "all in," but recovered splendidly. Tyncke fought dead game, and held a good chance until worn down. He did not lose his legs until the twentieth round, while in all Gummer took eleven counts. Tyncke was nothing like so fit as the Yorkshire soldier; had he been so, it is possible the verdict might have been reversed. Tremendous interest was evoked in this very thrilling setto, which repeatedly won the heartiest plaudits of excited onlookers. Two fine soldier boys who came straight from the trenches, Lance-Corpl. Haley and Pte Woodcock, gave very plucky displays in the minor bouts. The chief officials were: J. T. Hulls (referee), C. Nicholls (timekeeper), and George Harris (M.C.).

Details:—

TEN ROUNDS CONTESTS.

Corpl BARBER (R.F.A.) beat Corpl. BURNS (Grenadier Guards).—Barber stood half a head the taller. At the start Barber got his head jabbed back, but he soon replied with effect, Burns worked well with a stab in the second round, and avoided a couple of rights, but as he came in again Barber dropped him with a beautifully timed right-hand jolt, and he was down a second time before the bell went. Burns could not recover fully, and, weak when the third stage opened, was quickly upset and defeated decisively.

Pte BILL JOHN (R.F.) BEAT SAM RILEY.

(Poplar).—Welter-weights. In the first round Johnson went down from a right-hander just before the gong. He recuperated, and in the next stage went in to bustle Riley, and the result of a keen infight the Poplar boy was worsted, and compelled to break ground. The soldier took some counters from Riley in the succeeding three rounds, but he boxed neatly with a penetrating left. Riley, however, had some flashes of really fine form, hitting his man hard with either glove, and revealing that no liberties could be taken. Both men continued to shape smartly Johnson was down for "2" from a right hook in the eighth stage, but resumed as strong as ever, making points with a clean jab. A capital bout ended in a verdict for Johnson.

TWENTY ROUNDS CONTEST.

Sergt TOM GUMMER (M. M., York and Lancaster Reg.) beat Pte HENRI TYNCKE (Australian Forces) —Gummer was assisted by Ted Broadribb, and Jack Goodwin advised Tyncke. The latter, a middleweight, was not so fit as his rival. Gummer opened the quicker and was soon trying the right, but without avail. Tyncke waited and crossed cleverly in a brief rally, which caused Gummer to clinch. It was Gummer's round. Up again, Tyncke hooked a heavy left to the ribs. Gummer jabbed and missed with a dangerous right swing. Tyncke boxed, but yet crossed and got shaken by a right, and the Northerner followed it with another dester blow on the forehead. This stirred up Tyncke, who reciprocated with a couple of stiff swings, and Gummer backed away, and afterwards clinched. In round 3 there was a long clinch at the start. Tyncke hooked with left and right, and Gummer came in to lie on his man and he also held. In a rally Gummer, who was hurt by some body punches went down for "7." Both men fought fast, but the power was with the Belgian, who did most of the scoring. Tyncke worried Gummer at close quarters in the fourth round, and though the latter essayed to bring about the closure with the right he was wild with it. Just before the close he was badly shaken by a couple of severe rights on the chin. Tyncke delivered some heavy shots to the body in the fifth round, while Gummer relied mainly on the left, but at this stage he lacked the steam of the Belgian, who was required to take some digs in the region of the mark in the last half minute. Gummer pinked cleverly in the sixth round, making Tyncke miss once with a huge swing. At long range Gummer was the better, and he evaded Tyncke's right. With the seventh round on the Sergeant took the first minute by good boxing, but after that, in a swapping of punches, Gummer was hard hit with the right. Then he resumed, sparring with an occasional right, doing very well for points.

Both were sparing in the eight round, with Tyncke the stronger. Gummer looked very tired and once he slipped to the floor for a long count; a left hot and a right put Gummer down in the ninth stage and he was further damaged in a mixup. Afterwards he kept away, milling on the defensive. In the eleventh round Gummer showed wise generalship, and in the course of a mix-up gave Tyncke a staggering backhander which induced him for a time to play for safety. The twelfth round at first favoured Gummer, who had his rival weakened under pressare of several hooks, but, very game, the Belgian pulled himself together, and in turn Gummer suffered and fell in a corner for a count of nine. On rising he made full use of the ring until time. Neither man could do much in the twelfth stage, the gruelling had taken a lot out of both. Tyncke was the tougher, and from sheer weariness the Sergeant sank to the floor for eight in the thirteenth round. Both men were nearly fought out in the fourteenth round. Gummer had a very bad passage, and was floored thrice. He stayed on gamely, fighting Tyncke to the ropes in the fifteenth stage, but subsequently went to the floor twice, once without a punch. Next time Gummer kept up his end with light facers, but once again he was forced to the mat for a count of 7. The Northerner kept his feet throughout the seventeenth round, and his excellent condition enabled him to go through the next stage with considerable credit. Gummer was shining again in the long range work in the nineteenth round, while after a long clinch in the twentieth there was a sensational development, for a left swing brought Tyncke down in the third minute—for the first time. He was dead weary, and Gummer piling on further thumps, the Belgian was upset three times in all before the referee interposed and gave the verdict to Gummer.

SIX ROUNDS CONTESTS.

Pte HARRY CHESTER (Duke of Wellington's Regt.) beat Corpl HALEY (Duke of Wellington's Regt.)—A slam to begin with both going all out in attack punch for punch. Haley tried under the srain of a very severe ordeal, and was down twice in the second stage, the bell aiding him. He fought with the greatest of pluck, but, falling again in the third round, was declared to be beaten.

Harry Pullin (Blackfriars) beat Billy hunt (Southwark in the fifth round of a very vigorous bout.

Lance-Corpl Brown (Duke of Wellington's Regt) beat Pte Wooddcock (Duke of Wellington's Regt.) in the third round. The loser's pluck was very noticeable, as he was very freely pasted.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON

AP PRECIATION BY BACKWARD CLASSES.

A mass meeting of the Backward Classes was held on Sunday afternoon, at Lower Parel, to express their sense of gratitude at the keen interest always evinced by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, on the occasion of their forthcoming departure from Bombay. His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur presided.

The President, in the course of his speech, said his Excellency Lord Willingdon always took a great and loving interest in the welfare of the Backward Classes, who, in turn, loved and revered his Excellency; her Excellency Lady Willingdon also by her manifold qualities of head and heart had endeared herself to them all. His Excellency regularly visited the hospitals for wounded soldiers and enquired after their health. The great and unique success achieved by the first Indian War Loan was, without exaggeration, due to his Excellency's efforts. The Maharaja dwelt on the conditions of labour in England and in India, and urged the establishment of labour associations here in India. He said the labouring classes should bestir themselves for their welfare, by sending their children to schools for receiving education. At present, Sir Shankeran Nair, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Patel and Mr. Gandhi, among others, were doing their best for the uplift of the Backward Classes, but the number of such men was small, and there was, therefore, great need of the rising generation to work for the well-being of these classes in a self-sacrificing spirit.

To the incoming Governor, whether he remained in Bombay or Madras it did not make any difference; but from the point of view of all of them it was for their advantage that Lord Willingdon who had become so popular among them, should remain in Bombay. His Highness hoped that the Government would be pleased to accede to the request of this community and allow his Excellency Lord Willingdon to remain in Bombay.

Several resolutions were then passed unanimously. The first resolution recorded a vote of thanks to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon for the great efforts they made for the welfare of the Backward Classes. The second resolution was to request his Majesty, King George V, the Secretary of State and the Viceroy to allow Lord Willingdon to remain in Bombay Presidency for a further term of five years. The third resolution requested his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur to forward the resolutions passed by the meeting to respective authorities. A deputation was appointed that would wait on his Excellency for presenting him the first resolution.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

AN INVITATION TO DR. NUNAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I wish Dr. W. Nunan were a little better acquainted with the *confreres* of his profession, had for instance observed their homes, seen the hovel dispensaries most of them run, acquainted himself with the ways of the Health Department, seen the Municipal Dispensaries, our Hospitals for places the Health Department is supposed to look after, noted the tons of money spent, he would not then, have with such *bravado* emphasised that anyone but the men of his profession should associate themselves in ending the Health Department as at present run let alone teaching it. I invite him to a round in the city with me if he will undertake to publish in your columns his observations regarding matters and things which the present Health Department has all along miserably failed to look after.—Yours, etc.

S. L. LOPEZ.

Mahim, 9 Nov., 1918.

MR. NARAYAN VAIDYA CONGRATULATED

A public meeting of the citizens of Chanda was held on the 6th November, 1918, under the presidentship of Pandit Daji Shastree Chandekar to congratulate Mr. Narayan Rao Viadya Pleader and Secretary of the Nagpur branch of the Home Rule League on his recent acquittal from the charges under the Defence of India Act and Section 124 (a) I. P. C. and to support the resolutions adopted at the special sessions of the Indian National Congress.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. B".—Your letter is too long.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 11th November, 1918.

THE MELTING POT.

While the news that filters through various sources from Germany to the Allied countries must be treated with caution and reserve, in view of the fact that the channels of information are not free and open and it is difficult sometimes to disentangle fact from rumour, it is clear that events of a most momentous character are disturbing the internal life of the German Empire. In Bavaria, the home of the least respected and best hated of all the royal houses of the Confederation, it is reported that a republic has been declared, and that the Council of the Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Association have established themselves as a Diet and set up a sort of mitigated Bolshevist regime. In Hamburg, Bremen and other towns the Red Flag, according to all accounts, has been hoisted and the Socialists in union with the soldiery have assumed control. The Navy is in revolt. The Duke of Brunswick has abdicated on behalf of himself and his successor. Prussia is clamouring for the abdication of the Kaiser, who, it is reported, however, still regards himself as the symbol of the security of the Empire, in spite of the fact that a German wireless official message says that he has decided to renounce the throne. In view of all this, it is not too much to assume that the *debacle* of the German Empire as hitherto constituted has begun. It remains to be seen how far the strength, stamina and sobriety of the German people will give them the power to withstand the shock of these and ensuing events and whether these qualities,—which, with all their faults, it is just to admit they have exhibited,—will enable them to emerge from the ordeal into a new order, stronger and better for the freedom they have won from bureaucratic and militarist oppression and dragooning. It cannot be doubted that the days of Kings and Emperors in Middle Europe are numbered, but it must be the anxiety and hope, as it is the interest, of the Allied countries who have won the victory that has crushed and destroyed the bad imperialism that has flourished in Germany and Austria, that the regime to follow will be one of liberty and freedom, stabilised by a rational social order and good government. One cannot contemplate without a feeling of horror the prospect of Middle Europe being plunged into the vortex of anarchy and mob tyranny that has, for the time being, overtaken Russia. But there is no need to entertain such a prospect too hurriedly. If the peoples of Austria have been oppressed for long by a narrow, autocratical, bureaucratic regime, masquerading in parliamentary forms, and the German people have been treated as a vast regiment to be dragooned and disciplined for the evil purposes of a militarist junta seeking world domination, it must be remembered that they are not like the Russian people—in the vast mass a nation of illiterate peasants whose condition was scarcely distinguishable from serfdom. They are industrially in the front rank of the peoples of the world and their civilisation and education are correspondingly advanced. The mentality, moral control and stamina, which these totally differing conditions must produce, do not pre-suppose that, like the Russians, the German and Austrian peoples will not be able to curb and control the forces of anarchy and disorder or to establish self-governing institutions which will be as stable as they are free. Much depends, however, on the attitude and spirit of the vast masses of defeated and disheartened troops which will presently be pouring into Germany and Austria on the final conclusion of peace.

The Armistice.

In the meanwhile the war goes on and day by day the military *debacle* of the Germans becomes more pronounced. It is clear that their armies are about to be driven within their own borders and nothing but the unhesitating and uncompromising acceptance of the terms of the Armistice handed to the German parlementaires by Marshall Foch can save them from the final disaster. That answer, according to the conditions laid down by the Allied Governments, must be given to-day. It is difficult to suppose that those who still wield authority in the German Empire will attempt further to temporise with the appalling situation which faces them. But there is justification for some doubt as to how far the militarists regard themselves as in reality subordinated to the civil authority. The German official mind, civil or military, we know is capable of much duplicity, but we can hardly conceive that the invasion of the Tirol by six German divisions, on the plea of preparing for an invasion of Bavaria, was ordered and carried out with the consent or knowledge of the German Government. It would be hard to conceive of anything more rashly calculated to destroy the prospect of an early cessation of hostilities, than this peculiarly audacious illustration of the famous principle of Frederick the Great, that, in order to discuss peace, you must leave as many of your troops as possible outside your own borders. It is to be hoped this provocative operation will prove to be the last example of the cynical disregard which the German Headquarters Staff has throughout displayed of the authority of the civil power. It would be impossible to discuss terms or even agree to an armistice with a government which cannot control its generals.

India and the Peace Conference.

It appears that Mr. Hughes has complained that the Dominions were not represented at the recent discussions at Versailles and has gone so far as to say that the peace terms have been definitely settled without consulting the Dominions. We do not know how such a misapprehension could be possible in view of the published communications between President Wilson and the German Government, which make it clear that nothing but the conditions on which an armistice could be concluded were discussed and settled, and that all other questions were left open for settlement at the ensuing Peace Conference. The Press Bureau issues an announcement also making it clear that the British representatives at Versailles have done nothing inconsistent with the conclusions arrived at in the discussions that took place in 1917 and this year in the Imperial War Cabinet; and it states that the Dominion Governments and the Government of India will be fully consulted in each step in the future and have already been warned to make ready to send their representatives to the Inter-Allied Conference which is shortly to consider in detail the practical application of the general principles of the peace settlement. This is well and good. But we have two things to say. One is that there will be great dissatisfaction in this country if the Government of India persist in sending only official representative to these assemblies unaccompanied by delegates as representative of popular opinion as the present electoral machinery will permit. Secondly, we desire once again to protest most strongly against the continued attempts to pre-judge discussions and arrangements, which, it has been laid down and fully accepted, are to be left to the Peace Conference and which must be affected, not alone by the philanthropic intentions of this government or that, which may claim to have freed oppressed peoples from the misrule of an alien power, but by the general principles which are to be applied to all countries and peoples whose fate has been thrown into the melting pot by the war, and the considerations on their behalf which may be advanced, when discussion takes place, not only by those who have conquered or occupied these territories, and who are to that extent interested parties, but by disinterested parties as well. This is not the time for "inspired" statements regarding the intentions of the French and British Governments in the East. These intentions cannot be settled until the Peace Conference meets. Further, the campaigns of Palestine and Mesopotamia have been accepted as the campaigns of British India. British India must have the fullest share in the discussions and the decisions, without anticipation or prejudgment regarding the fate and disposal and mode of government and administration of territories which have been released from alien rule by Indian efforts. The Turks may have been bad rulers but they are not the only exploiters. And if the world is to come out of the present ordeal, cleansed of all the old bad spirit of domination and exploitation of weaker peoples, leaving all to live the life of free and unfettered development and self-determination, it can only be done if we cease to call one another names and clear our minds of all cant and hypocrisy.

(Since the above was written, the official news has come in, which we publish elsewhere, of the abdication of the Kaiser.)

MR. RAUF MUST GO!

The tendency of the bureaucracy to keep things in the dark, to do things in the dark, appears to be on the increase. Men are interned or incarcerated without the public,—and sometimes even the victims,—knowing anything about the charge or the evidence against them. Their fate is sealed in the private sanctum of Sir Charles Cleveland. Years may pass, and then pretentious and betrumpeted "committees of enquiry" are appointed to go into the cases of the unfortunate "internees" and "detenus" —*in camera*! No one knows what the Beachcrofts and the Chandavarkars and the Provash Mitters see or do behind closed doors,—but eventually they produce a sterotyped defence of the Executive. Unfortunate young men may have gone mad, or committed suicide or developed consumption while in duress, —but what is that to the Chandavarkars and the Provash Mitters! They are splendidly satisfied with the data,—all *ex parte* and untested,—put before them within closed doors by a notorious Police and a discredited C. I. D., and are not ashamed to opine that publicity must be avoided like poison! And so the merry round goes on. It is often said that the bureaucracy is inefficient, but to give the devil his due, it must be owned that it is singularly competent in certain things,—*e.g.*, the selection of Indians to serve on the internment committees. It has a sixth sense apparently which enables it to "nose out" the right kind of man,—from its own point of view. Have not Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Mr. P. C. Mitter brilliantly justified their selection? And then there is Mr. Justice Abdur Rauf,—an ideal selection! By reason of the greatness thus thrust upon him, this gentleman's antecedents have had to be somewhat recalled in the Indian press during the past few weeks, and we have ourselves more than once demonstrated in these columns his unique unsuitability for sitting in judgment on Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali. But the Government of India are apparently still wedded to their choice: we do not know what may have been going on behind the purdah! But we do know that it is fully time that the Government announced the resignation by Mr. Rauf of his membership of the Committee. However used the Government may be to ignoring or flouting public opinion, we venture to submit the view for their consideration that obduracy in this matter will be nothing short of scandalous. We have already conceded that in all probability the Government made the appointment in ignorance of the relations existing between Mr. Rauf and the Ali Brothers, but they have no atom of justification for persisting in their choice once the all-sufficing facts have been brought to their notice. And what is one to say of a gentleman,—and a judge to boot,—who, notwithstanding that it is publicly and openly and irrefutably alleged against him that he cannot possibly be an impartial judge against the accused, does not retire from the task of pronouncing judgment on men of whom he has been known to be anything but a friend for years past? If the Government are bent upon making themselves ridiculous, —Mr. Rauf evidently is not excessively troubled by super-sensitiveness,—and upon correspondingly lowering their prestige they are welcome to proceed with the farcical inquiry into the case of the Ali Brothers with Mr. Rauf as investigator. That Mr. Rauf may be honest and may prove to be possessed of super-impartiality has got nothing to do with it. He is not fitted, on principle, to undertake the task.

Notes of the Day.

Return to the Congress.

Though Babu Surendranath Banerjea may wax eloquent over the birth of a new party and brag of worshipping in a temple of his own, "The Servant of India" is not willing to lose all touch with the Congress. It roundly asserts that there was nothing in the proceedings of the Seceders' Conference to lend colour to the impression that the Seceders would permanently stay out of the Congress hereafter. This statement sounds rather strange, but we are not concerned with it for the present. The "Servant" says that the independent formation of the "Moderate" party should not preclude its participation in the Congress. There is one thing, however, which "The Servant" should remember. The so-called "Moderate" party should not start a rival organisation and an antagonistic movement to the Congress. With this reservation, there can be no objection to the "Moderates" meeting in leagues of their own which would be no bar to their joining and working in the Congress.

The Last Word.

"The Servant" has done well in laying stress on points of agreement between the Seceders and Congressmen. Before noticing these points, however, points of difference must be dealt with. Barring the central point, which has practically given over the whole show by declaring the willingness of Seceders to accept the scheme without any modifications even, "The Servant" mentions questions of complete provincial autonomy, time-limit, grand committees and council of state and communal representation as denoting points of difference. "The Servant" seems to be a little angry with the Congress for declaring the immediate fitness of the people of India for full responsible government. On this point, Mr. Banerjea's "pillar of smoke by day and column of fire by night", the mahamantra of the Seceders, the August declaration, is the last word, so far as "The Servant" is concerned. As for the time-limit, it was after this pillar of smoke arose and column of fire burnt that Mr. Banerjea solemnly asked for a time-limit in Calcutta. Mr. Banerjea may recant, but the Congress cannot.

Points of Agreement.

"The Servant" thus dwells on the points of agreement:—

"These differences, however, should not be allowed to obscure the large measure of agreement between the resolutions of the Congress and those of the Conference on certain vital issues. Both parties want the Government of India liberalised. Both parties demand fiscal freedom for India. Both parties ask that the Indian element should form one-half in the executive government of India. Both parties ask that the popular houses should elect their presidents and vice-presidents. Both parties protest against the phrases "good government" and "sound financial administration" in the Viceregal formula of certification. Both parties require that the elective majority in the legislatures should be four-fifths. Both parties wish the reserved list to be as small and the transferred list as large as possible. Both parties would have ministers placed on a footing of perfect equality with the members of the Executive Council. Both parties ask for a complete separation of the judicial and executive functions and other administrative improvements. Both parties wish the ordinary constitutional rights, such as freedom of the Press and public meetings and open judicial trial safeguarded, though in different ways."

It is easy to ply "The Servant" with questions as to why it advocated secession, temporary or otherwise, from the Congress. But we shall leave the genesis of secession aside. In face of such overwhelming evidence of agreement on almost all the demands, is it desirable that the Moderates should keep aloof from the Congress, or hold to their position of acceptance under any circumstances? When the movement of a separatist character was in its swing, we always asked the Seceders to join the Congress and there say what they had to say. Men who agree on 999 points, need not look upon one another as dire enemies.

European Demands.

Mr. S. C. Ray discusses in the "Indian Review" the demands of Europeans in India. He deals with the usual demands of the non-official community for favoured and special treatment and says that the European community claim that their interests are likely to suffer. Mr. Ray points out that the right view is that there cannot be two or more interests in one State and that all interests must merge into one, namely, the combined interest of Europeans, Hindus, Mahomedans and others. Every communal interest must be subordinated to the higher interest of the country. The argument, indeed, need not alarm the non-official European community, even though they have been rendered nervous by the agitation of Mr. Welby! The European interests have been already amply guarded and they do not stand in need of any additional safeguards by way of special representation, etc. A seat here and a seat there will not enable Europeans or any other community to protect their communal interests. The safest way is, as we have often pointed out for the benefit of these self-seekers for special treatment, to throw in their lot with the people of India and make their cause their own. No one will then try to keep the European out of the Council.

Women in Public Service.

The history of the advance of women in public life in England during the past fifty years is an interesting study. It cannot be denied that women, especially since the outbreak of war, are daily strengthening their claim, that the excellence of the work they have already done, entitles them to a still greater participation in the duties and responsibilities of public life. In India women are but just now awaking to the fact that they have an important contribution to make to public affairs. The discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council on the Resolution to amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, so as to permit of women taking their seat in the Bombay Corporation as Councillors, was of much interest. But before women can do efficient work on local administrative bodies, it is essential that they should be thoroughly conversant with the detail of the business which is likely to come before them.

Education in Civic Responsibilities.

Much benefit, therefore, is likely to accrue from the series of lectures to women which has been arranged and which will be given at the Women's Branch Depot, Mayo Road, Bombay, during the coming cold season. The object of the lectures is to arouse the interest of women in their civic responsibilities and to give them instruction in some of the various aspects of municipal work. The first lecture on the "Powers and Duties of the Bombay Municipality" will be given at the War Depot on Wednesday, November 20th, at 5-30 p.m. by Mr. H. P. Modi (who is a member of the Bombay Corporation). Lady Willingdon will preside on this occasion. On Wednesday, December 4th, at 5-30 p.m. a lecture dealing with the subject of Housing in Bombay will be given by Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the City Improvement Trust. The third lecture, already arranged, will be given by Dr. Lemnel Joshi on Wednesday, December 18th, on the subject of "Food supplies." All women are cordially invited to be present at these lectures, from which it is certain they will glean much useful information about municipal economies.

OUR "INDUSTRIAL SAVIOURS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your very opportune "punch" at the Industrial Commission must be appreciated by many. Another point to which I would like to refer is your remark in to-day's issue to the effect that you cannot understand how it is that the local Government could not assist a new chemical company to import plant for the construction of a factory. Here, Mr. Editor, I can, through the courtesy of a friend, give you a few notes.

The words "could not" are a mistake. The only words which can be truthfully used under the circumstances are "would not" and they tell a different tale. If what I state is not correct, then it is easy for Government to explain the "could not" by advancing the reasons for the suggested impossibility. I am assured that there is not the slightest trace of impossibility in the matters in which the chemical company you named has asked for assistance. Not one ounce of cargo was asked for from the United Kingdom. It was all required from countries from which shipments of purely luxury goods have been continuously made to India throughout the entire period of the War.

I am also assured that the chemical company in question did not expect to receive assistance for nothing, and that it offered to supply to Government or to anyone else recommended by Government the total output of the factory at a price exceeding the actual cost of manufacture by a percentage only equal to the interest paid on moneys deposited in the bank, and only directly competitive organizations were to be excluded from this offer. When I tell you that the chemical company intended to make available one hundred tons weekly of a chemical which is a basic necessity, and that the company's offer meant that the selling price would be almost exactly only 25 per cent. of the price which Government and others have been paying for the same chemical manufactured in India, you will realise that there is more in Government's "could not" than meets the eye.

I for one, Sir, am impressed that the desire of Government is not to see an industrial renaissance in India such as was advertised to by H. E. the Viceroy as the dream of Sir Thomas Holland's heart, but to see India permanently held down in her position and remaining purely a producer of raw material and a dumping ground for the inferior surplus manufactures of the rest of the world, in fact, to use the words of a young friend of mine, "a black man's country where they grow cocoanuts."

If the events of Industrial India during the last two years are typical of Sir Thomas' dream of industrial renaissance, one can only hope that he will go into a permanent dream and never wake up again to apply the fantastic absurdities of his subliminal eccentricity to a country which his activities have never and can never assist towards anything but industrial ruin!

Watch the first few years of Peace! See how the foreign capitalist and exploiter of Indian labour and material will descend upon India like a vulture upon a body too emaciated to resist! See how our industrial saviours will welcome him with preferences and monopolies!

Sir, disgust prevents me writing more. Have at them!!!—Yours, etc.

NE CEDE MALIS.

KAISER'S ABDICATION ANNOUNCED.

GERMAN ARMISTICE MISSION.

MARSHAL FOCH'S FIRM REPLY.

REVOLUTIONARY OUTBREAKS THROUGHOUT GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 11-25 a.m. Nov. 10.

PARIS.—Newspapers publish an account of yesterday's interview. Apparently the historic meeting took place in a chateau near Senlis.

Erzberger speaking in French formally explained the mission and, Marshal Foch then read aloud the terms of the armistice. The delegates were prepared for these terms in bulk, but when they heard the details they understood for the first time the extent of the German defeat.

After the delegates had made a few observations regarding the difficulties of carrying out certain clauses, Erzberger asked that in the interests of humanity, immediate suspension of arms should be ordered.

Foch Marshal replied that there could be no suspension till the armistice was signed.

LONDON, Nov. 8, 8-40 p.m.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 10.

Hitherto there have been no official details of the historic meeting to-day behind the French lines. Not even the name of the meeting place is yet known.

Erzberger and his colleagues arrived inside the French lines last night and were taken to a village on the Aisne where they were formally received at six o'clock this morning by Marshal Foch, his chief of Staff General Weygand and Admiral Wemyss.

The German courier left for the main Headquarters at Spa by Automobile before noon with the text of the armistice terms.

"GERMAN PARLEMENTAIRES CLEARLY FLABBERGASTED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 10-15 a.m., Nov. 10.

While nothing is yet known of the exact nature of the terms of the armistice, observers report that they clearly flabbergasted the German Parlementaries, whose general attitude seemed to indicate that they were ready to bow to fate.

GERMAN COURIER DELAYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 3-45 p.m., Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 10.

The Press Bureau announces that owing to the heavy German barrage and machine-gun fire on the battlefront the passage of the German courier from Marshal Foch's Headquarters to Spa was so delayed that he is not expected to regain the German Headquarters till Saturday afternoon. It is unlikely that any decision with regard to armistice will be reached to-day.

DOMINIONS AND PEACE.

FULL PARTICIPATION IN DISCUSSIONS PROMISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 10.

The Press Bureau makes the following announcement:—The statement by Mr. Hughes that the peace terms have been definitely settled at the recent conference at Versailles without consulting the Dominions renders necessary a statement of the actual position of this question.

The British Government has always recognised that the magnificent efforts and sacrifices by the Dominions and India entitled them to an equal voice with the United Kingdom in the settlement of terms of peace.

WAR CABINET'S DISCUSSIONS WITH DOMINIONS.

The whole question of a general peace settlement was exhaustively discussed by the Imperial War Cabinet last year, at which Australia for domestic reasons was not represented. The conclusions were communicated to Australia and were again reviewed by the Imperial War Cabinet this year, in which the Australian representatives participated.

The British representatives at the recent Supreme War Council have done nothing inconsistent with these general conclusions, nor has the effective attainment in the final peace terms of any specific objects to which the attention of the Imperial War Cabinet was drawn by the representatives of the Dominions and India been precluded or prejudiced.

DOMINIONS AND INDIA WARNED TO BE READY.

The British Government has every intention of associating the Governments of the Dominions and India with itself in every stage of future discussions of terms of peace.

The Governments of the Dominions and of India have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to come over or to send representatives with a view to remaining in constant close touch with the developments and being represented at the Inter-Allied Conference to be convened shortly in order to consider in detail the practical application of the general principles of peace settlement.

ARMISTICE DAY.

PREPARATIONS TO CELEBRATE THE OCCASION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Nov. 9.

It is understood that in view of the possibility of early news of a complete armistice and in view of the general desire for an appropriate celebration of the occasion, steps are being taken to form a committee which will, it is proposed, meet at the Government House, on Monday morning, when the whole question will be discussed.

BRITISH CHURCHES AND PEACE.

PREPARATION FOR IMMEDIATE THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 9, 3-35 a.m.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Nov. 10.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the leaders of Nonconformists have issued a notice to the clergy, suggesting that the churches should be kept open continuously in preparation for immediate thanks giving services.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S RESIGNATION.

NOT YET ACCEPTED BY KAISER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 10.

A wireless German message says that in view of the altered parliamentary situation Prince Max of Baden has tendered his resignation, which has not yet been accepted.

COPENHAGEN.—The Kaiser has asked Prince Max to remain in office for the present.

REVOLT SPREADS IN GERMANY.

SOLDIERS' COUNCILS CONTROL NORTH SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 5 p.m., Nov. 8.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 10.

The Military and Naval revolt in Germany continues to spread and Soldiers' Councils control some of the most important North Sea and Baltic ports. The movement hitherto has been characterised by the absence of grave disorder and bloodshed, except at Hamburg, from which place only meagre details have been received.

BIG DISTURBANCES AT HANOVER

REVOLUTIONARIES IN FULL CONTROL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8, 1-45 p.m.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 10.

AMSTERDAM.—Travellers from Germany report that big disturbances have occurred at Hanover. The mutineers took possession of the barracks, disarmed the officers and hand-cuffed and carried off the commander of the Seventh Army Corps.

REVOLUTIONARIES OCCUPY ALL STATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 9, 3-35 a.m.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Nov. 10.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Hamburg Echo", which has been re-christened "Red Flag," reports that ten were killed in the fighting at the barracks in Bundesstrasse.

The Military Headquarters easily fell into the hands of the revolutionaries, as the commander and staff had already quitted Hamburg. The revolutionaries have occupied all stations.

REVOLUTION IN BAVARIA.

REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED AT MUNICH.

DEMAND FOR KAISER'S ABDICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 10.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Munich states that a Council of Workers, Soldiers and Peasants has been formed at Munich and that the Council has issued a proclamation announcing that henceforth Bavaria will be a free State and that a Peoples' Government is being formed immediately. Meanwhile, the Council has constituted itself a Diet.

The proclamation adds that the Democratic-Socialist Republic of Bavaria has strength to realise a peace for Germany which shall preserve the country from the worst.

A NEW TIME IS DAWNING.

A Constituent National Assembly elected by all adults will, if possible, be convoked. A new time is dawning. Bavaria will make Germany ready for the League of Nations. The revolution was necessary in order at the last moment to prepare for people's self-government without too terrible shocks before the enemy armies stream across our country or before troops after the armistice cause chaos.

The Council promises to suppress all excesses, maintain order and safeguard personal property. Soldiers in barracks will govern themselves by means of soldiers' councils. Officers who do not resist will be allowed to carry on. All officials will remain at their posts. Fundamental social and political reforms are being commenced immediately.

BOLSHEVIK PROPAGANDA.

SWEDISH AND SWISS MEASURES TO COMBAT IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 6-5 p.m., Nov. 8.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 10.

Following the recent report of Bolshevist propaganda in Sweden, it transpires that Denmark has taken naval and military precautions against the entrance of Bolshevist agitators, while the Swiss Government has expelled Bolshevist delegates owing to their threatening attitude and has mobilised troops in Zurich owing to the extreme Socialists urging soldiers to disobey orders and threatening trouble on the occasion of the Anniversary of the Russian revolution.

OUTBREAK IN ORISSA.

RULING PRINCES CAUGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CUTTACK, Nov. 7.

It seems that Orissa Feudatory States suffered the most during the present influenza epidemic. Some time ago, the Raja of Athgarh breathed his last. During the month the Raja of Bhenkanal, the young Raja of Kasipur, the Raja of Athsallick, the Rani of Kalikote, and the promising Yubaraj of Sonepur have fallen victims to the influenza epidemic.

PURSUIT OF ENEWY.

RAPID FRENCH PROGRESS.

WITHIN A SINGLE DAY'S MARCH FROM FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 9, 3-50 a.m.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Nov. 10.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphing last evening said:—The French have covered between seven and ten miles since dawn and are pursuing the enemy. Street fighting occurred this morning in the streets of the suburbs of Sedan west of the Meuse, but the Germans eventually retired to the east bank, leaving a number of prisoners. All the remaining bridges over the Meuse were blown up at noon.

The French are now hardly anywhere more than a single day's march from the frontier.

ENEMY EVACUATING TOURNIA.

BRITISH CROSS CONDE CANAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8, 9-50 p.m.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 10.

Reuter learns that the enemy is evacuating Tournai. We have occupied the western half and have crossed the Scheldt at Hollain nortwards of St. Amand.

We have crossed the Conde Canal three miles east of Conde and have occupied St. Reminalbati and Fontaine southwest of Mauseuge.

Southwards the French are very near Hirson and Avesnes.

AVESNES AND CONDE CAPTURED.

BRITISH HOLD WESTERN PORTION OF TOURNAI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 10-50 p.m., Nov. 8.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 10.

A British communiqué says:—Advancing in driving rain our troops made substantial progress southward of Mons-Conde canal. On the right we captured Avesnes and passed the line of Avesnes-Maubeuge road northward and southward of Avesnes.

In the centre we cleared Hautmont and are approaching railway westward of Maubeuge.

On the left we captured Malwlaquet, Faythefranc, Dour and Thulin and are advancing along Mons-Conde canal.

Farther north, his flank being threatened by our advance the enemy is withdrawing southwards of Tournai. We captured Conde, crossed the Scheldt Canal southward of Antoing and captured La Plaigne and Berloy. We hold the western portion of Tournai.

Since November 1st we have taken 18,000 prisoners and several hundred guns.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION RESUMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 8-40 p.m., Nov. 8.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 10.

AMSTERDAM.—Telegraphic communication with Berlin has been resumed.

KAISER ABDICATES.

CROWN PRINCE RENOUNCES CLAIMS.

REGENCY TO BE APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 5.30 a.m. Nov. 9.
Recd. 2-45 a.m. Nov. 10

A wireless German official message states that the Kaiser has decided to renounce the throne.

LONDON, Nov. 9, 6-10 p.m.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 11.

A wireless German official communiqué says Prince Max, Imperial Chancellor, has issued the following decree:—

"The Kaiser and King has decided to renounce the throne.

"The Imperial Chancellor will remain in office until questions connected with the abdication of the Kaiser, the renouncing by the Crown Prince of the throne of the German Empire and of Prussia, and the setting up of a Regency have been settled. For a Regency, he intends to appoint Deputy Ebart as Imperial Chancellor, and he has proposed that a bill shall be brought in for the establishment of a Law providing for the immediate promulgation of general suffrage and for a constitutional German National assembly, which will settle finally the future form of Government of the German nation and of those peoples desirous of coming within the Empire."

INDIAN EDITORS IN LONDON.

RECEPTION BY EMPIRE PRESS UNION.

EMBARGO ON INDIAN PAPERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Nov. 9.

The following special cable appears in the "Hindu":—

London, Nov. 1.—The Empire Press Union gave a reception to the Indian Editors. There were present Lord Burnham, President, the Lord Mayor and representatives of the British Overseas and Allies Press. Lord Burnham paid a tribute to India's part in war and hoped that the visit of the Indian delegation would lead to formation of branches which would ensure proper representation in England of Indian and other sections on Indian newspaper interests.

The Lord Mayor supporting, welcomed them on behalf of the city of London and assured the delegates in England there was nothing but most ardent devotion and attachment towards the Indian peoples.

Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar acknowledging the hospitality, regretted to find great ignorance in England of Indian affairs and aspirations though war had brought home India's value as a material resource to the Empire. He referred to the exclusion of Indian papers from Burma and the Punjab under the Post Office Act and the embargo on despatch to England of the "Hindu", "New India", the "Patrika" and the "Chronicle." A question had been put in the House of Commons and Mr. Montagu had promised an enquiry.

Mr. Ghose pictured the arbitrary methods under the Press and Post Office Acts of the Bureaucracy in India and the great disabilities whereunder the Indian Press was labouring. He appealed for the removal of disabilities which were a stigma branded on the brow of Loyal India and disgraced the British administration.

Mr. Alam said, India would be gratified at Turkey having gone out of war.

Mr. Devdar urged the need of better understanding by the British people of the position in India.

Mr. Sandbrook said, the small European community in India played a large part in the war and was entitled to some recognition.

Lord Burnham asked the delegates to draw up a memorandum regarding the news service so that the Union could impress its importance on the Government.

The delegates were elected members of the Union.

OUTSKIRTS OF AVESNES REACHED.

PURSUIT OF ENEMY CONTINUES ALL DAY LONG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 1-15 a.m., Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 10.

A French communiqué says:—The pursuit of the enemy continued all day long. A large extent of territory and numerous Fre inhabitants have been liberated.

We increased our advance eastward of Avesnes-La Capelle road and reached the outskirts of Hirson, also the southern bank of the Thoa between Origny and Liart, establishing bridgeheads on the northern bank, despite violent resistance. We border the Meuse from Mezieres to opposite Bazeilles.

Since yesterday we have taken over 2,000 prisoners. The enemy is abandoning guns and material everywhere.

ENEMY WITHDRAWAL FROM SCHELDT.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON. Nov. 9, 6-30 p.m.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Nov. 10.

A wireless German official message says:—We have evacuated part of Tournai lying on the west bank of the Scheldt. We withdrew between the Scheldt and the Oise and westward of the Meuse.

KING EMMANUEL AT TRENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 10-15 a.m., Nov. 10.

ROME.—King Emmanuel has visited Trent where he was accorded an ovation.

SERBIANS MARCHING ON SERAJEVO.

VISEGRAD ALREADY REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 10.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—On the Danube between Bazias and Samlin and on the Save between Semlin and Mitrovitsa, the Serbians broke down German resistance, crossed to the northern banks and continued to pursue the Germans northwards.

The Serbians have reached Visegrad in Bosnia and are marching upon Serajevo at the request of the Jugo-Slav Government.

GOEBEN TRANSFERRED TO TURKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 10.

The Germans have transferred the Goeben to the Turks and the battleship will be interned in a Turkish port.

REFORM COMMITTEES MEET.

BEHIND THE PURDAH.

PRESS SHUT OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, November 9.

The two Reform Scheme Committees met in Simla yesterday, Lord Southborough presiding, and two or three further meetings will be held here prior to the Committees proceeding to Delhi next Wednesday preparatory to starting on tour. The proceedings were not open to the press.

MADRAS NOMINEES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Nov. 9.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to represent the Madras Presidency as provincial members on the reforms committees expected to visit Madras in January next:—The Hon. Mr. M. E. Couchamp I. C. S., and Mahammad Habib Ullah Sahib Bahadur (committee on division of functions), Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillay, I. S. O., Collector of Nellore and the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiar, the Chairman of the Cuddalore Municipal Council (committee on franchise).

AMERICAN PROGRESS.

ENEMY'S LAST HOLD ON MEUSE HEIGHTS WRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 3-10 a.m., Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 10.

An American communiqué says: We wrested from the enemy his last hold on the heights eastward of the Meuse and drove him back into the lowlands of Woevre on a front of fourteen kilometres.

We advanced a depth of six kilometres, taking Lissey, Ecurey Breheville, Pouvillers, Damvillers, Flabas and many other towns and villages. We captured six heavy guns and many prisoners, machineguns and rifles, also a large aeroplane workshop.

Our aviators bombed and machinegunned enemy concentrations in the regions of Baalen and Remieville and blew up an ammunition dump at Giberoy. We shot down four balloons and three aeroplanes.

BRITISH CAPTURE MAUBEUGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 1-35 p.m., Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 10.

A British communiqué says:—Maubeuge has been captured by the Guards and Sixty-second Divisions. We made progress southward of that town and we are well eastward of the Avesnes-Maubeuge road.

Between Maubeuge and the Mont-Conde Canal advance continued. Between the Scheldt and the Antoing canal we are pushing towards Pernwels.

Northward of Tournai we are established on the east bank of the Scheldt about Herinnes and Berchem.

DEPOSITION OF WITTELSBACH DYNASTY DECREED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 5.50 a.m., Nov. 9.
Recd. 11-25 a.m., Nov. 10.

BALE.—A Munich telegram states that a meeting held in the Diet building on the 8th decreed the deposition of the Wittelsbach dynasty.

ABDICATION OF DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 2-30 p.m., Nov. 9.
Recd. 11-25 a.m. Nov. 10.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin announces that the Duke of Brunswick and his successor have abdicated.

COAL MINES IN BELGIUM.

U. S. PROTEST AGAINST GERMAN INTENTION TO DESTROY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON. 2-0 a.m., Nov. 8.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., Nov. 9.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Lansing has published the message to the German Government via the Swiss Government protesting against the reported intention of the Germans in Belgium to destroy the coal mines on evacuation. He says that if the act is carried out it will confirm the "belief that the solemn assurances of the German Government were not given in good faith."

EPIDEMIC.

SLIGHT RISE IN MORTALITY.

TOTAL MORTALITY.

For 24 hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday	113
For preceding 24 hours	106
For corresponding period last year —	88

The total mortality figures of the City continue to fluctuate. After the hopeful figure of 106 for Friday, which was the lowest recorded since the outbreak of the epidemic, there is again a small rise of 7 in Saturday; the total number of deaths for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. yesterday being 113. How the mortality has been fluctuating for the last few days will clearly be seen from the following:—

DEATHS.

Friday, November 8	106
Thursday, November 7	130
Wednesday, November 6	119
Tuesday, November 5	112
Monday, November 4	123
Sunday, November 3	107
Saturday, November 2	118

MEETING OF MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The adjourned meeting of the medical profession will be held at the Bombay Medical Union Rooms, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, at 7 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow, when the discussion will be resumed on the present epidemic of influenza.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC RELIEF WORKERS' MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please allow me to say a few words with regard to the report of the above meeting.

In reply to Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas I repeated that whenever I had occasions to visit the hospitals—and I had many—I found the managements in order. This has been not only my experience, but of many others who visited the hospitals.

As regards the difficulty of getting doctors and nurses which the Relief Sub-Committee and other voluntary organizations so much experienced, I asked whether the Government was approached. When I approached the Military authorities through Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy on behalf of the Parsi Emergency Corps I found them willing to send us every support. I can say that Military authorities were ready to lend even their Ambulance trains.—Yours, etc.,

MANCHERSHAH R. KARANJVALA.

AT MANMAD.

A Manmad correspondent writes:—The epidemic of influenza was raging here very severely during the last month. The total population of this place is not more than 5,000, but more than 30 persons were daily falling victims to their dire disease for about a week. Special thanks are due to Mr. Bhau Dajisa Gujar and Mr. Trimbak Ramakant Bhople and Mr. Bhide for helping the poor people by distributing medicines free of charge.

DISTRESS AT ALLAHABAD.

CORPSES ROTTING IN RIVERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

The influenza epidemic is raging furiously at Allahabad, the daily mortality being estimated at about a hundred. The Municipality has completely failed to realise the gravity of the situation. Numerous half-burnt corpses are rotting in rivers owing to inadequate arrangements for the supply of fuel. There is a general complaint of irregularity in the registration of deaths. The municipal grant for relief measures is ridiculously small. The Seva Samiti and other bodies are very active, rendering invaluable help to the stricken. The distress is aggravated by the prevalence of a serious famine. The local gentry is contemplating the raising of funds for relief work.

STILL RAGING AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

The influenza epidemic still continues at Allahabad. The total mortality reported yesterday was ninety. The Municipality have made arrangements to combat the spread of the disease.

HAVOC AT CUTTACK.

RAJAS AND RANIS AFFECTED.

A Cuttack correspondent writes that among influenza victims are the Raja of Athgarh, Raja of Dhenkanal, Raja of Kanipur, Rani of Kalikote, Kumar of Sonepur and Raja of Athmallick.

CALCUTTA DEATH ROLL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

On the 17th November deaths from influenza, in Calcutta were 55 and the total mortality was 129, the average being 70. During the week ending 2nd November the total number of deaths in Calcutta was 796 of which 326 were from influenza against 242 in the previous week.

IN HUBLI.

(From a Correspondent.)

Influenza broke out in Hubli in the first week of October. The Municipality at once took active and prompt measures at considerable cost to combat the disease. All the schools were closed. The Lamington High School was turned into an Influenza Hospital. Roadside dispensaries were opened throughout the city. There has not been a "galli" where is not a roadside dispensary where the Municipality is distributing medicine gratis. Thousands of leaflets were also distributed throughout the town, giving all the necessary information about influenza.

A band of local volunteers, mostly schoolboys, commenced house-to-house visits with Municipal medicine. It was, however, thought desirable soon afterwards to entrust the work to more responsible persons and hence the Municipality engaged its school masters in the noble work of making house to house visits to reach medicine to the poor in their very beds. The school masters have been doing their work with zeal, enthusiasm and great devotion.

Now influenza has been showing signs of abatement here. The death-rate rate has come down to nearly 40 per day from 82. It is hoped that normal conditions will be restored here in about two weeks. The Assistant Surgeon, the Sanitary Chairman and the school masters deserve special mention for the valuable services they have been rendering to the city since the outbreak of the disease. Mrs. Aspden, the wife of the Mill Manager and Miss D. Tickell, a Missionary lady, deserve great credit for volunteering their services in supervising the nursing and other arrangements in the Influenza Hospital. They have been also good enough to supply the patients with fruit and other articles of diet at their own cost.

ABATING AT AMRITSAR.

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

The epidemic in Amritsar though not yet at the end of its course is showing signs of abatement. The daily mortality figures, which were 111 on the 3rd instant, dropped to 63 on the 4th and a further fall to 55 occurred on the following day. The figures for the 6th and 7th, however, again showed a small rise but not sufficient to cause serious anxiety. The figures from 1st to the 7th were 105, 103, 111, 63, 55, 66 and 65, the total mortality for the week being 568. Of this total fevers accounted for 452 and pneumonia for 36 deaths. The Medical Relief Sub-Committee in Amritsar are distributing pneumonia jackets among poorer classes.

FLUCTUATING AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, November 9.

The mortality in Lahore as the result of the influenza epidemic appears to be fluctuating. On Wednesday there was a slight rise in the mortality, the total of deaths being 102 or seven more than on Tuesday. On the two days fevers accounted for 76 and 64 deaths and penumonia for seven and five deaths respectively.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN U. P.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The Committee of the United Provinces Legislative Council appointed to consider the proposals in the resolution of Government of India on local self-government have submitted their report. It deals almost exclusively with District Boards. As the Municipal Act was amended only two years ago the Committee agree District Boards should have a substantial elective majority and that nominated member should consist exclusively of non-officials. The Committee also agree the chairmen of District Boards should be elected, the Boards should have certain powers of taxation and the powers to be exercised by Divisional Councils should be defined in the statute and all other functions should vest in the Boards. The Committee recommend a system of communal representation for Mahomedans through separate electorates.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT CALCUTTA.

BODY WITHOUT HEAD FOUND.

CHANDPUR (Bengal) Nov. 7.

The body of a young boy was brought down here yesterday from Balakhal, 12 miles from the town, the head altogether missing. The identity of the body has been traced and found to be of one Akhil Chandra Dutta, student of class IX of Chandpur H. E. School. The boy was reoprted to have left home for Chandpur only 2 or 3 days before the murder and he had lived here for a day with one of his relation Postmortem examination was held and the body was photographed. The cause of murder is considered to be mysterious. Police enquiry is proceeding.

PROJECTED PREPARATORY SCHOOL IN SIMLA.

SCHEME ABANDONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 10.

The Governing Council of the projected preparatory school for boys in Simla have decided that as the result of the changes in the war situation in Europe, boys entered for school would be enabled to proceed to England in 1919 and 1920, and hence there was no sufficient justification for proceeding with the scheme and have decided to cancel as soon as feasible the arrangements provisionally concerted.

KAISER'S RELUCTANCE TO ABDICATE

FEARS OF ANARCHY FOLLOWING THE STEP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 11-25 a.m. Nov. 10.

An Amsterdam message despatched before the German wireless announcement of the Kaiser's abdication, states that according to the "Lokalanzeiger," the Kaiser informed the Minister of the Interior that he refused to abdicate at the moment when peace was being concluded, which would mean surrendering Germany to the Entente. The abdication would produce complete anarchy and augmentation of Bolshevism for which he would not assume responsibility.

ULTIMATUM TO KAISER.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTYS DEMANDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 10.

AMSTERDAM.—The Social-Democratic ultimatum as regards the Kaiser stipulated that he must abdicate by midday November 8. A later message reported that the time limit had been extended to six o'clock in the evening. The ultimatum further demanded the reinforcement of Socialist influence in the Government and reformation of the Prussian Ministry along the lines of the Reichstag Majority Parties.

"Vorwaerts" publishing the ultimatum said:—"Peace is assured. In a few hours the armistice will be concluded."

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 10.

AMSTERDAM.—According to the "Lokalanzeiger," the Kaiser has refused the suggestion of Socialists that he should abdicate.

SOCIALIST PARTY'S DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 10-15 a.m., Nov. 10.

BALE.—The proclamation of Republic at Munich followed upon a monster meeting organised by the Socialist Party. After fiery speeches had been delivered, a resolution was carried demanding the abdication of the Emperor, renunciation of the Crown Prince's right to the throne, acceptance of armistice and introduction of an eight-hours day.

A mile-long procession including numerous soldiers marched to the Palace of Ministries, where the proclamation were hurriedly posted urging calm.

DISORDERS IN BREMEN AND HAMBURG

ACTIVITIES OF WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 9, 6-15 a.m.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Nov. 10.

COPENHAGEN.—An authoritative statement from Berlin regarding the situation in the Northern Provinces states that the disorders have extended further.

At Bremen speeches were delivered in the market place by an independent socialist, who was recently released from prison, and by some soldiers, demanding a socialistic Republic, workmens' and soldiers' Council, liberation of military prisoners and opening of civil prisons.

SITUATION IN HAMBURG.

It is reported from Hamburg that the workmens' and soldieds' Councils Central Bureau has announced that all official and military buildings have been occupied, provisions and magazines are being guarded and plunderers will be punished by immediate death. Negotiations with the Senate are proceeding. Railway traffic is restricted to two trains.

Leaders of the movement have appealed to the inhabitants to maintain order, but according to reports hitherto received this has not been done. There have been excesses and small groups of troops have been compelled by the rioters to join them.

GENERAL RAILWAY STRIKE IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 10.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Social Democraten" says that a general railway strike has broken out in Germany. The correspondent adds that at present there are 200,000 deserters in Berlin.

BERLIN BANKS STOP PAYMENT.

LONDON, 1-50 p.m., Nov. 9.
Recd. 11-25 a.m. Nov. 10.

AMSTERDAM.—It is reported on reliable authority that owing to the rush on the banks in Berlin the banks have stopped payment.

"DO NOT ABANDON TRUST IN GERMAN PEOPLE."

CHANCELLOR'S PROCLAMATION TO GERMANS ABROAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 10-45 p.m., Nov. 8.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 10.

A wireless German message says:—The Imperial Chancellor has issued a proclamation to Germans abroad as follows:—

"In these hard days many living outside the Fatherland, surrounded by hatred and malicious rejoicing, will be heavy-hearted. Do not abandon trust in the German people. Our soldiers have fought heroically to the last as no army ever fought and the homeland has shewn, unheard of power of endurance and suffering. Forsaken in the fifth year by the allies, the Germans could not carry on the struggle against the growing superiority of the enemies. The victory for which many hoped has not been granted us, but the German people has won a greater victory, for it has conquered itself and its belief in the justice of might. From this victory we will draw for the hard times before us new strength on which you too can build."

FOOD DISTRESS IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8, 1-45 p.m.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 10.

AMSTERDAM.—An official Berlin message states that the Secretary of State for the food department has issued a proclamation promising early alleviations of the present food shortages. He announces that peace and the raising of blockade are now close at hand.

BREMEN SOLDIERS' COUNCIL.

CLAIMS CONTROL OF MILITARY DIRECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9, 5-25 p.m.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Nov. 10.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Weser Zeitung" publishes an agreement between the Bremen Soldiers' Council and the Commander of the Garrison providing for the joint control of military authority and provisioning of the town, and also for the release of political and military prisoners, and the recognition of the Soldiers' Council as a civil authority.

DECISION OF CROATIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL.

TO UNITE WITH SERBIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9, 5-25 p.m.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Nov. 10.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Weser Zeitung" states that the Croatian National Council at Agram has resolved to unite with Serbia.

ESCAPE OF A GERMAN NAVAL SCHOOLSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 7-30 p.m., Nov. 8.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 10.

Telegraphic communication between Copenhagen and Berlin has been re-opened. The German naval schoolship Schleswig with 200 cadets and 130 marines has arrived in the Danish harbour of Marstal from Kiel, whence it fled during the revolt.

GERMANY'S MISCALCULATIONS.

HER HOPELESS MILITARY SITUATION.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

The "Pioneer's special, cables:—

London correspondent November 5.—When Germany addressed herself to President Wilson she evidently had in mind two possibilities. Neither has materialised. She hoped the conversations would reveal divergencies of views among the Allies which she could profitably exploit. But she also wished to anticipate peace moves by Austria and Turkey so that they could go to the conference table as a solid alliance. It is authoritatively stated that the Allies at Versailles maintained perfect harmony and by detaching Turkey and Austria they have left Germany isolated. In consenting to the evacuations of France and Belgium, Germany calculated on being allowed to withdraw unmolested and securing with pourparlers and the winter interregnum five months wherein to reorganize her armies for the conduct on a shorter line of a new war whose defensive character should unite all her people. The Allies refused to walk into this trap. Their armistice terms are ow set forth for the acceptance by a country which not only stands alone but no longer stands united and whose High Command fears for its frontiers from Metz southwards and on the newly uncovered south-eastern section. Moreover, the prospect of the German army reaching a shorter line in a condition to defend it is daily growing worse.

The Americans have now cut the Mezieres. Metz railway. The German method of covering a retreat by fiercely fighting for positions they mean to abandon involves a continuous drain of men and the material captured by the Allies already exceeds the limits of any conceivable single capture. The material lost is moreover irreplaceable. Germany in considering the Allies' armistice terms must face the fact that her military position cannot improve. If the terms, however hard, be rejected, the step will be a gamble for the sake of personal caste ambitions. South Germany conceivably will refuse be so sacrificed.

The Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces has appointed a committee to draw up a scheme for the future development and improvement of Allahabad.

It is understood that Lieut.-Col. R. A. Needham, I.M.S., has taken over duties of Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, from Col. H. F. Cleveland transferred to Lahore.

It is understood that Mr. A. E. Gilliat, Under-Secretary, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Government of India, is to be granted extension of his appointment for a period not exceeding one year from the middle of April next.

"THE STORY OF A HIGH APPOINTMENT."

HOW MR. RAOOF ROSE TO THE BENCH

Mr. Justice Abdur Raoof of Allahabad is now known to the public as one of the two Judges who have been selected to conduct an investigation into the cases of Messrs. Mahammad Ali and Shaukat Ali. It also appears that he has been appointed to a Judgeship in the Punjab Chief Court, the appointment to take effect presumably after his work in connection with the Mahammad Ali enquiry is over. An "occasional correspondent" of the *Searchlight* gives some interesting details of the circumstances leading to the appointment of Mr. Raoof to the Panjab Court in the place of he late Justice Mr. Shah Din, Sir Michael O'Dwyer wanted a Musalman gentleman to succeed Mr. Shah Din, but wisely left the selection to the Judges of the Chief Court. The net was cast wide, and it is stated that the Chief Justices of all the five High Courts in India were asked to recommend a qualified Mahomedan Barrister who came within their ken. Allahabad is said to have come to the rescue of the Panjab Judges, all the other Provinces having disappointed them. According to the correspondent, Allahabad High Court recommended the name of Mr. Abdur Raoof, who had officiated as Judge for a few months. It is believed as "gospel truth" in Simla circles that the two points of commendation were that nothing was known against Mr. Abdur Raoof in Allahabad and that he was a good man! The remaining story may be told in the correspondent's words:

So here was an ideal candidate fulfilling all the conditions—that of Sir Michael O'Dwyer in that he was a Musalman, that of the Chief Court in that, apart from being a Barrister of over thirty years' standing and having just officiated as a Judge, he was known to be a good man with nothing against him. Yet the Judges hesitated before sending up his name. Would Mr. Raoof look wise on the bench?—evidently agitated them. They wanted to be quite sure of it, and they, therefore, decided in solemn conclave to fortify their recommendation by a personal interview with Mr. Raoof—thus making assurance doubly sure and removing all possibilities of there being at any time in future anything against him. So they took the rather extraordinary but not quite unjudicial step of calling Mr. Raoof to Lahore in the early part of last August, and for the first time in the history of high judicial appointments in this or any other country—to the best of my knowledge and belief—Mr. Raoof went to Lahore to be interviewed by his prospective recommenders. The interview lasted, I am told, for more than an hour.

The result, the appointment; well may the correspondent explain: "He came, he saw, he conquered"—of course for an appointment as a temporary Judge.—"New India."

CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

IMMEDIATE DESPATCH URGED.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 10.

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee has sent the following cable to the Secretary of State: "On behalf of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee I strongly urge expediting the disposal of the Indian reform question; and allowing immediate despatch of the Congress Deputation the delay involving serious discontent."

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

2,510 SEIZURES: 1,858 DEATHS IN A WEEK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

The total number of plague seizures in India during the week ending 26th October was 2,510 and of deaths 1,858. The number of deaths in the different divisions was as follows the Bombay Presidency 1171, the Madras Presidency 63, Bihar and Orissa 55, the United Provinces 33, the Punjab 5, Burma 45, the Central Provinces 79, Mysore State 121, Hyderabad State 313, Central India 12, and Rajputana 11.

lodging hospitality, reported to find great

ALL-INDIAN WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 10.

The area of unsettled conditions in the south Bay appears to be moving slowly westwards and rain has fallen locally in the Malabar and at few stations in South Burma. Trivandrum has had one inch, Cochin and Diamond Island three-quarters. The western depression has not yet entered India.

Forecast:—Some extension of rain into south-east Madras.

LATEST CABLE.

(Continued from Column 6.)

AWARD FOR GALLANTRY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.
Recd. 1-40 a.m. Nov. 11.

The "Gazette" announces that the bar to the Military Cross has been awarded to Captain T. W. Corbett of the Indian Army. He had a very successful raid causing the enemy heavy casualties and showed high qualities of organisation, courage and leadership. The success of the raid against greatly superior numbers was largely due to his fine example.

A correspondent writes:—Mr. Laxmidas Hemraj, late Sheristdar to the Assistant Resident at Dwarka passed away at the age of 56. He was very popular amongst the people, and his valuable services to Government had received their due recognition. The deceased was known for his charitable dispositions and philanthropic activities. He leaves behind him a widow and three sons.

LATEST CABLES.

ADVANCE ON WHOLE BRITISH FRONT.

LITTLE ORGANISED RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10, 12-20 a.m.

Last night's communiqué from Field Marshal Haig says: We are advancing on the whole of the British front. The Fourth and Third armies on the right are advancing astride the Sambre river towards the Belgian frontier and are meeting with little organised resistance. The First Army in the centre made rapid progress astride Mons-Conde canal. Southward of the canal we crossed the Maubeuge-Mons railway and are approaching Mons. Northward of Mons-Conde canal, the First Army's left in conjunction with the Fifth Army's right cleared the area between the Scheldt river and Antoing canal capturing Peruwelz and crossed Antoing canal southward of Peruwelz. On the left the Fifth and the Second Armies gained the east bank of the Scheldt on the whole front. The Fifth Army captured Antoing and Tournai and progressed eastwards of these towns. The Second Army is approaching Renaix.

BRITISH IN CONTACT WITH ENEMY.

SOUTHERN OUTSKIRTS OF MONS OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-5 p.m. Nov. 10.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Nov. 11.

In this afternoon's communiqué Field Marshal Haig says: Our advanced troops are in contact with the retiring enemy on the whole front. We have occupied Faubourg-de-Bertainmont on the southern outskirts of Mons. Further north, we are approaching Louze and have captured Renaix.

AMERICAN SUCCESSES.

SEVERAL VILLAGES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 3-45 a.m. Nov. 10.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Nov. 11.

An American communiqué says: Crossing the Meuse south of Stenay we captured Mouzat and pushed through the Woevre forest and captured Jametz, Souppy and Premoiville. South of Bladonvillers, we captured Moiroy, Thonmoy and Manheulles, all of which were vigorously defended.

FURTHER ALLIED SUCCESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 3.45 a.m. Nov. 10.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Nov. 11.

A British-Belgian communiqué says: The Belgians occupy the western bank of the Ghent-Terazen canal from the Dutch frontier to Ghent station, the French have occupied the Melden Heights east thereof and the northern part of Meersch. The British have occupied the southern part of Meersch.

CLAUSE 16 OF TURKISH ARMISTICE.

PROSPECT OF ITS EXECUTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., Nov. 11.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir John Jardine, Lord Robert Cecil stated that some time must elapse before Clause Sixteen of the Turkish armistice could be fully carried out at Aden owing to the conditions there, but he did not think there was the slightest danger to a settlement at Aden.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS FROM TURKEY.

CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., Nov. 11.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope announced that a number of released British prisoners had reached our lines in Mesopotamia. Sir George Cave stated that war prisoners in Turkey would return by the quickest route arrangeable. A number had already assembled at Smyrna and the Admiral commanding the Eastern Mediterranean was making arrangements.

TRANSPORT OF FOODSTUFFS TO TRIESTE.

AUSTRIA'S REQUEST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.
Recd. 1-40 a.m. Nov. 11.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Foreign Minister in accordance with article five of the naval conditions of the armistice has requested the Entente and the United States to license Austrian ships in Spain, Holland and India to transport corn and meat to Trieste under the protection of the Entente.

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOMBAY JAILS.

ADMINISTRATION IN 1917

PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY'S OPERATIONS.

The report of Lt.-Col. Jackson, Inspector-General of Prisons, on the administration of prisons and jails in the Bombay Presidency during 1917 is published. The following are extracts from the report:—

The total population of all classes of prisoners confined in the Prisons, Subsidiary Jails, Locks-up and Civil Jails has been 109,412 as compared with 109,611 in the year 1916, a decrease of 199. The daily average population has been 11,243, which shows a decrease of 941 when compared with the figures of the year previous. 1,175 prisoners were released by order of Government, of whom 1,021 prisoners—including 856 *en route* prisoners, Bengal 120, United Provinces 736—were conditionally released by Government on their volunteering for a Labour Corps in Mesopotamia.

One hundred and fifty-three life transports and 22 terms transports were deported to the Andamans via Alipore against 101 life transports and 35 terms transports in 1916.

The heads "Europeans," "Buddhists and Jains" and "All other classes" show an increase of 143,23 and 55 respectively; the headings "Mahomedans" and "Hindus and Sikhs" show a decrease of 1,077 and 412 respectively. The marked decrease in Mahomedans is due to the fall of admissions in the Sind Jails. The admissions of Europeans in his Majesty's House of Correction in 1917 were 200 against 70 in 1916. The increase is principally due to offences under the Shipping Act.

JUVENILES.

The number of juveniles under 15 years of age admitted during the year 1917 was 20 against 12 in 1916. Out of 15 males and 5 females convicted, 8 males and 3 females were sentenced to "1 month and under," 2 males and 1 female to "above 1 month and not exceeding 6 months" and 3 males and 1 female "over 6 months." Out of the 20 admitted, 8 males and 1 female were previously convicted. Of the total number of juveniles, 4 were sent to the Reformatory School by the order of the District Magistrate, 2 were released on appeal, 1 on furnishing security, 3 were not considered suitable cases for the Reformatory School, 1 female with a year's sentence was sent to Thana and 9 were released on expiry of sentence.

The number of prisoners admitted under the main heads "15 years of age to 40," "40 to 60" and "above 60" show a decline of 946, 267 and 65 respectively. All the heads under "Females" show decline. The percentage of the total number of males and females admitted to the free population according to the census of 1911 was 0.139 and .007 respectively.

There is an increase under the sub-head "Not exceeding one month" of 141. Practically all other sub-heads show a decrease due to less admissions. There were 767 prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment, 15,174 sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and 10 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping as compared with 805, 16,345 and 12 in the previous year. The number of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement was 127 against 186 in 1916, 236 in 1915 and 215 in 1914. Paucity of cellular accommodation interferes with the due execution of many of these sentences.

SHORT SENTENCES.

Three thousand seven hundred and ninety-four prisoners were sentenced to "Not exceeding one month" as compared with 3,653 in 1916. Of these, 1,603 were admitted to the Common Prison, Bombay, against 1,530 in 1916. I regret to note that these short sentences are increasing in Bombay. The number of prisoners sentenced in Bombay for 7 days and under in default of payment of fine is 297 against 370 in 1916. Two hundred and forty-two prisoners were sent to the Common Prison under substantive sentences of a week or less against 211 in 1916. Of these 242 prisoners, 80 were under 25 years of age. I will not repeat my remarks as to the uselessness of short sentences.

FLOGGINGS.

The total number of corporal punishments has increased from 23 in 1916 to 27 in 1917. Of the 27 prisoners flogged 11 were habituals. Only 3 prisoners were flogged for a first offence. In two cases for aggravated assault—one on a warder and one on another prisoner. In one case for absolutely refusing to work after warning of the consequence. This man was a volunteer for the Labour Corps in Mesopotamia. He adopted the attitude that having volunteered he would only do such work as he liked. There had been a good deal of this kind of thing among these prisoners collected at Thana and he was given 15 stripes, not only for his own offence but a warning to others. The floggings are the lowest recorded except in 1916. Other punishments might possibly have been substituted in three cases; in all the rest the flogging was thoroughly deserved.

RELEASED PRISONERS.

During the year the Bombay Prisoners' Aid Society extended its operations. It is undoubtedly doing good work and most useful work. The work of the Society could be doubled and trebled were funds available. But the total contribution from the Bombay public only reached the figure of Rs. 1,875—a little over one hundred and twenty-five pounds. The Society workers are truly making bricks without straw.

It was said at the annual meeting of the Society that the "Indian Jail System was an anachronism and the sooner it was wiped out the better." This remark seems to have been taken by many people as meaning a special condemnation of the Indian Jail System as contrasted with that in other countries. But if the whole speech of the gentleman, who desired radical alteration to be made, is read, it will be seen that the Indian Jail System is, on the lines of progress laid down in his speech, infinitely ahead of the Jail System in European countries and better than that in many American Prisons. So that it is not so glaring an anachronism as the system in England. In Indian Jails there is a system of promoting prisoners out of the dead monotony of discipline, of giving distinctive dress and a small rate of pay to selected men. The great majority of the prisoners sleep in dormitories; quiet conversation is permitted during work hours, if the work permits it. After lock-up every day prisoners are given books, slates and pencils and can read and talk quietly until the light fails when naturally silence is enforced. On Sundays and holidays after the usual bathing and washing parades the well conducted prisoners are issued books to read and quiet conversation is freely permitted.

PHILLIPINES SYSTEM.

The system of release in the Phillipines so extolled by Mr. Commissioner Booth Tucker is really only the old Crofton system extended. It is practically the same as was introduced in Bombay Jails in 1905, and which had to be abandoned in 1909—the alternative being a great increase in the number of the paid warders and a very large addition to the Jail Budget. When money is at all scarce there is a tendency, natural but not sound economics, to say "the freeman and the children of the freeman before the criminal." And though it is a saying neither deep nor broad, like Mercutio's wound, it serves.

The Juvenile Class at Dharwar was opened in 1905. Since its inception only 4 adolescents who went through the class have been reconvicted and all 4 were very badly behaved when in the class.

Well conducted prisoners are now being released and sent to serve the last six months of their sentence in the Salvation Army Home. The numbers are at present few for many reasons but they will doubtless increase. The great difficulty is suspicion as to motives on the part of the prisoner to whom the boon is offered. Under the orders of the Government of India the remission which can be earned by good conduct has been very substantially increased.

ALL ADVANCE A MATTER OF MONEY!

So if the system is an anachronism it is at least one that is doing its best under adverse conditions to free itself from the reproach. For advance is all a matter of money. Government and prison officials are, I think, of one mind in the matter of advance. Money blocks the way. We want more Jails to separate habituals entirely from casuals. The casual prisoners can then be treated far more leniently and far more efficiently in a reformation sense. The habituals, separated from the casuals, can be also dealt with far more efficiently from the point of reformation. Extra privileges for good behaviour and work, promotion to grades can be carried out which cannot be done if first conviction prisoners are in the Jail. For the danger is that the first conviction man says, "Why the habitual is just as well off as I am. I do not mind it I come in again?" Then a special Jail is required in which all old, broken down and feeble bodied prisoners, all prisoners of a low type of brain development and prisoners with mental twists and kinks can be collected and given special discipline and treatment. Practically all our Subsidiary Jails require reconstruction, but this would cost a very large sum indeed if undertaken.

I wish to bring to the notice of Government the administration of the Yerravda Jail during the year. The population averaged 1,921 as against accommodation for 1,540 and was frequently over 2,050.

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure.

To

Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Benares City.

DEAR SIRS,

The specific gravity of my urine, when tested 3 days ago, was 1015 and there was no sugar whatever. If you advise me to continue your medicine, please send me the same medicine or any other. I do not feel weak at all. I feel more energetic than before. Please advise and send me medicine, if necessary. I have recommended your medicine to several of my friends, and in particular to two gentlemen at Chicacole, [redacted] Messrs. A. Narasinga Rao Pantulu and [redacted] Viswanadha Sastry, I hope they will get cured also.....

Thanking you for your able treatment.

Yours Sincerely,
A. APPADUPANTULU,
DEWAN OF KURUPAM,
Vizagapatam District.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION FOR EUROPEANS.

KARACHI, Nov. 8.

At a special general meeting of the Sind Branch of the European Association last night at which Mr. T. E. Welby present, the following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting of the Sind Branch of the European Association is strongly of opinion that communal representation for Europeans in India is essential in order that the European community in India may be represented on all Councils and assemblies proportionately to their experience, resources, and interests in this country and proportionately to their capacity for service in the development of India."

JAIN IMAGES RESTORED,

We are glad to learn, says the "Express" of Bankipore, that the Bihar and Orissa Government have decided to make over to the Jain community the three Jain images which were removed some time ago from the Khadagiri hills to the Patna Museum. The Government, however, were satified on enquiry that the Digambari Jains were mistaken in thinking that those images were actually worshipped by that sect. But in compliance with the desire of the community the Government have been pleased to pass the necessary orders for returning the images to the caves from which they were removed.

ENGLISH IN VERNACULAR CLASSES.

HON. MR. PARANJPYE'S SCHEME APPROVED.

The following Press Note is issued by the Government of Bombay, Educational Department:—

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd March, 1918, the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye moved the following resolutions:—

"This Council recommends that Government be pleased to add an alternative middle school branch to full primary schools by appointing one English teacher to every such school where there are likely to be twenty boys in the first three Anglo-vernacular standards."

After some discussion the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola made an explanatory statement on behalf of Government indicating *inter alia* the general attitude of Government in regard to the provision of additional facilities for the study of English, the various practical difficulties which had to be considered before any action could be taken and the intention of Government to hold a small informal conference consisting of the Honourable Mover, the Director of Public Instruction, the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, and himself to discuss these difficulties and to try to find some way of meeting them. Ultimately the resolution in question was permitted to be postponed.

The recommendation made in the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye's resolution is practically the same as that contained in the following resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. S. B. Upasani at the meeting of the Legislative Council held in December, 1915, and then accepted on behalf of Government:—

"That this Council respectfully recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that he should consider the feasibility of trying, as an experiment, the introduction of the first three English standards in selected higher vernacular schools, and for the present on a self-supporting basis."

This latter resolution was referred for consideration to the Director of Public Instruction whose report on the subject was received in July 1916. In the meanwhile two informal conferences for the discussion of certain questions in connection with secondary education some of which had a close bearing on the question raised by the Hon. Mr. Upasani's resolution had been convened for August 1916. The question of giving effect to the Hon. Mr. Upasani's resolution was accordingly postponed pending the result of the proposed conferences. These conferences were duly held on the 19th and 31st August, 1916, and certain suggestions made in the course of the proceedings along with the Hon. Mr. Upasani's resolution occupied the prolonged and anxious consideration of Government.

When matters had reached this stage of deliberation intimation was received of the conference which was proposed to be held at Simla on the subject of the teaching of English and the vernaculars in secondary schools and their use as media of instruction in these institutions. This conference was the outcome of a resolution moved in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1915 recommending the adoption of the Indian vernaculars as the media of instruction for Indian pupils in all secondary schools, English being studied as a compulsory second language only. It was obvious that the question raised by the Hon. Mr. Upasani in his resolution above referred to was inextricably bound up with the questions which were to be considered at the proposed conference at Simla, and it was thought that the whole position as to high schools, full primary schools (or, as they are now termed, first grade primary schools) and middle schools might be seriously affected by the decision which might be arrived at in that conference. The further consideration of the former question was therefore deferred till the result of the Simla conference was known. Copies of the report of this conference which was held on the 20th and 21st August, 1917, became available about the middle of December, 1917, but the proceedings showed a wide divergence of opinion. The recommendation contained in the Hon. Mr. Upasani's resolution was therefore referred to the Director of Public Instruction for further consideration and report in the light of the discussion at the Simla conference. It was at this stage of the proceedings that notice was received of the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye's resolution mentioned above.

Since then, Government have received a comprehensive report from the Director of Public Instruction dealing with the question raised by the Hon. Messrs. Upasani and Paranjpye as also the closely allied questions raised at the informal conferences held in August 1916. Government have also in response to the suggestion of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola received a memorandum from the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye outlining a scheme for giving effect to his resolution which scheme was duly discussed in an informal conference consisting of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, the Director of Public Instruction and the Secretary to Government, Educational Department. After careful consideration of the proceedings of this conference and of the report of the Director of Public Instruction referred to above, his Excellency the Governor in Council has decided to introduce the scheme outlined by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye as an experimental measure in not more than twenty typical villages of the Presidency, including Sind. The Director of Public Instruction has accordingly been requested to submit at an early date concrete proposals to give effect to this decision, together with an estimate of the extra cost involved.

Mr. L. French has taken over charge of the Chief Secretaryship to the Government of the Punjab from Mr. J. P. Thompson. Mr. H. D. Craik officiates as Additional Secretary to the Government vice Mr. French and Mr. E. A. A. Joseph, Director of Agriculture officiates, as Revenue Secretary in Mr. Craik's place. Mr. French is also gazetted a member of the Punjab Legislative Council vice Mr. Thompson resigned.

AN ALL-INDIA MOTOR TOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was extremely pleased to read in your issue of the 5th, an account of Mr. Percy Brown's motor tour from Kashmir to Calcutta. As to your statement of its being a record tour, it may be some information to your readers who take any interest in motor tours to know that in July last, I had completed a most successful motor tour, all over Southern India my wife all through accompanying me. Starting in January from Poona, in our Studebaker car we traversed practically the whole of Southern India, the interior, as well the east and west coasts right up to Cape Comorin, the Land's End of India, travelling by railway only thrice during the whole tour, from Castlerock to Marmugao and back again, a broken bridge having impeded our progress and from Trichinopoly to Ceylon and back again, as a heavy duty prevails on all motor cars imported in Ceylon, our stay in the island being limited to twenty days only, from Calicut to Cochin on account of the numerous rivers between.

During this period we traversed the roughest possible roads, an idea of which can be formed from the fact that at times the car had to be crawled at the rate of four miles per hour for continuous stretches of from ten to twenty miles, where even bullock carts could proceed with the greatest difficulty—their only method of doing the journey being by now and again cutting a path through the fields. The total mileage covered by the car was nearly seven thousand miles and for nearly five months the car was running incessantly from day to day without any rest whatever. Then, too, we had to climb over fifteen ghauts and to cross more than twenty rivers, the car being dragged through where it was impossible for it to cross on her own power, or forded on what are called "jungles," some of them most improperly built and dangerously small for such a huge car. The load that the car carried all through was a marvel. Besides, Mrs. Ardeshir and myself, we had a chaffeur and bearer, four heavy bags full of clothes, a large tiffin basket, forty gallons of petrol, two heavy holdalls, four spare tyres, and a large box containing a stove, cooking utensils, provisions and other sundry articles.

Though not holding any official position, I am an ardent student of Indian Archaeology, history having been my special subject all through my university career, and naturally I take the keenest interest in all tours connected with archaeology. Apart from the poetic element involved in a tour of this nature, a motor tour all through the interior, is the only way of intimately acquainting oneself with the interesting geographical features of the country, its marvellously fascinating archaeological remains, testifying to a bygone civilisation and various traits of the diversified inhabitants of this continent. I trust ere long, I will be able to put my detailed impressions of my motor tour in print, for the benefit of those whose taste and love for exciting adventure and aesthetic art, predominate over the prosaic elements of the ordinary comfortable and materialistic routine life in an overcrowded commercial town. Meanwhile I shall be only too pleased to forward any information to those desirous of touring Southern India by motor car.

An idea of the route we followed may be formed from the fact that we visited the following places in the order mentioned, starting from Poona, Satara, Kolapur, Panhalla, Belgaum, Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag, Hospet, Hampi, Halyal, Supa, Londa, Castlerock, Goa (Railway) Kumbhawada, Karwar, Gersoppa Falls, Agumbe, Charmadi, Mangalore, Mercara (Coorg) Mysore, Kananwadi, Saingapatam, Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields, Chitoor,, Arcot, Vellore, Conjeeveram, Madras, Chingleput, Seven Pagodas, Ginjee, Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Porto Nova, Chidambaram, Kumbhakonam, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely, Tuticorin, Palamcottah, Cape Comorin, Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottyam, Alleny, Peermade, Pervar, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Ceylon (Railway) Erode, Coimbatore, The Neilgherries including Ooty, Wellington, Kotagiri, Connor and Katy, Wynad, Calicut, Cochin (Railway), Cananore, Coorg, Mysore, Bangalore, Kunigal, Sravana Belgola, Bellur, Hallebid, Chitaldroog, Harihar, Dharwar, Belgaum, Kolapore, Satara, Poona and Bombay.—Yours, etc.

A. C. ARDESHIR.

Poona, Nov. 6.

MANNERS, COMPASSION OR DUTY?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On 6th November, at 7-25 p.m., an Anglo-Indian got down from 7-22 p.m. train, passed the garden-gate, entered Chowpaty and came just near the Charni Road gateway where we find that, in order to prohibit vehicular traffic to Marine Lines, Church Gate and onward by sea side, a wooden bar structure has been loosely tied to the pillars as an impediment. A sepoy is kept as a guard at evening and night times so that no vehicles might pass. This gentleman was accompanied by a friend and in order perhaps to have an interview with him, he stood near the structure. Nothing wrong up to now; no sooner did he put one of his legs on the structure notwithstanding the warning of the sepoy (according to his duty), than it fell with the red signal lamp; nay, not only that but the poor man (sepoy) received a slap or two, cane and abuses, and if his friend had not interfered in the matter, the sepoy would have been severely beaten. This is not a solitary and exceptional example but many such are and can be visible to an impartial and unprejudiced in every walk of life from many of them. What does this kind of behaviour mean? To whom do they owe their living? Are these the manners of gentlemen of Occidental civilization? Where is the teaching of the Bible, compassion? What do they take duty to be?—Yours, etc.

A RURAL.

Vile Parle, Nov. 8.

STICK CRUTCH FUND.

We have been asked to publish the following appeal from H. R. H. the Princess Beatrice.

May I, through the medium of your paper, make an urgent appeal for the Stick Crutch Fund, of which I am President.

I can speak feelingly of the advantages of these Crutches on the testimony of those whom I know who have used them and derived so much benefit and comfort from them. Demands are daily being received for gifts of the Crutches from Military and Red Cross Hospitals, as well as from discharged men, and unless more money can be raised in the near future, we shall be utterly unable to cope with these ever increasing demands. I feel sure I shall not appeal in vain to the generosity of the Public on behalf of our gallant cripples.

Donations can be sent to me here, or to the Secretary of the Fund at 12a Regent Street, S. W. 1.

(Sd.) BEATRICE.
Carisbrooke Castle, I. of W.
12a Regent St., London, S. W. I.
18, September, 1918.

CUMBALLA HILL HACKNE CARRAIGE STANDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A public notice under the signature of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is being advertised since last month informing the public that the hackney carriage stand on Cumbala Hill in the neighbourhood of Kemp & Co. premises is to be removed to Gowalia Tank near Dr. J. N. Petit statue and any person having any objections against such removal of stand should notify same to the Commissioner. Several applications have been made by the residents of the Cumbala Hill, Pedder Road, Altamount-Road, Ridge Road, Huges Road and Warden Road requesting the Commissioner not to remove the said stand as the public will be much inconvenienced if the said stand is removed. The main objections are that the stand is on the present site for more than 40 years and no objection was hitherto taken by any of the residents there. It is the only convenient hackney stand for all the residents of the above mentioned locality, and as there is no Tramway line there, a large majority of middle class people make use of victorias and it is a blessing for them. If the stand is removed the public will be much inconvenienced for not finding any means of conveyance in the vicinity, I now understand that certain persons interested in the removal of the present site, owing to some fancied inconvenience which they seem not to have felt for the long period that the stand has been there, are now busy securing a counter agitation to such an extent even that they are bringing the force of their personal influence on the objecting applicants to withdraw their signatures. I therefore request you to give publicity to this letter and through you request our good Commissioner carefully to weigh the pros and cons and safeguard the interests of the ordinary public in preference to upholding the selfishness of a few interested persons.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Simla, November 8.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

I. M. S. Postings,—Capt. W. T. Forsyth to Behar and Orissa and Major W. D. H. Stevenson to be additional Assistant Director General, both temporarily.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Jaigopal Bhandari to be additional Assistant Secretary to Government of India. Mr. V. C. French to be Accountant General, Bengal. Mr. H. G. Tomkins to be Accountant General Posts and Telegraphs. Mr. F. D. Buxy to be Deputy Comptroller, India Treasuries.

The following are posted as Deputy Accountant General:—Messrs. J. C. Mitra to Telegraphs, Calcutta, P. Mohan Rao to Telegraph Check Office, U. L. Majumdar to Postal branch, Calcutta, M. A. Hafeedy to Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi, M. C. Anthony to Bihar and Orissa.

The following postings as Assistant Accountants General are notified:—Messrs. I. G. Vernon to Railways, M. Subramanyam to Bombay, A. C. Anthony to Bihar and Orissa, Mr. H. P. P. Judge to be Deputy Auditor, Workshops, N. W. R.

Mr. H. N. Rao, Deputy Accountant General Madras has been granted a month's leave.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Most Revd. G. Lefroy, Metropolitan in India, has been granted one month's extension of furlough from 29th October. Revd. H. A. Sparling (?) resigns Ecclesiastical Service.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following are admitted to I. A. R. O. Messrs. G. H. Cockrell, H. H. Blackburne, W. Spencer, A. W. Wearn, W. E. Dalling, H. P. F. Young, C. T. Clogg, R. V. James, C. W. Cook, E. J. Brown, J. O. Dorrell, T. J. Mander, J. B. Rabbitt, R. M. Grandison, C. G. Webster, J. H. Day, H. H. Hayward, H. R. Jones, H. Nesh A. W. Sykes, T. M. Eganwyer, R. U. Lockwood, J. Mitchell, A. E. Harkess, W. M. Thomas, F. A. K. Utting, G. C. Lancaster, T. S. Swinton, H. W. B. Kettleband, B. R. Lowcock, J. Prebble, J. Soar, H. C. Wallace, S. H. Thomson, B. H. Ford, J. G. George, R. T. Gibson, H. S. Mayers, A. G. Mayhew, L. Parker, F. J. Stanes and H. F. Thrupp.

EXPORT OF JUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

The total jute exported from Chandpur from July to October amounted to 11,29,884 maunds, export for the corresponding period, last year, being 10,52,807 maunds.

AUTONOMY FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

CASE FOR FULL MEASURE.

"Self-Government in the Bombay Presidency" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Mr. I. B. Yajnik, on Thursday night, at Cavell Street under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Home Rule League, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presiding. After making a few preatory remarks on the importance of the subject, the lecturer dealt in the first instance with the changes proposed to be effected in the relation of the local Government with the Government of India. The provincial budget was to be separated from the Indian budget and the provincial Government would enjoy powers of levying scheduled taxes and raising loans under certain conditions. These features were welcome, but we emphatically objected to curtailing the control of the Secretary of State on the administration of reserved subjects. Far more important were the changes to be effected in the internal constitution of the Provincial Government by which a few subjects like education and sanitation, agriculture and co-operation, excise and village industries were proposed to be transferred to the control of the ministers and the Legislative Council. "Now we in Bombay," continued the speaker "following the lead of the non-official members of the present Legislative Council should strongly insist on having all the subjects transferred to popular control. Government by diarchy has been devised as an experimental measure to provide for a transitional stage and it was competent to us to ask for the establishment of complete self-government as an experiment in at least one province side by side with the inauguration of diarchy in other provinces. The absence of any revolutionary movement, the comparatively high level of education and literacy, the relatively great number of persons voting at Municipal and local board elections and the industrial and commercial advancement of the Indian Community these factors pre-eminently fit our province for an initial start with complete self-government." Proceeding Mr. Yajnik said, taking individual departments the administration of higher education, also dealing with factories and boilers, petroleum and electricity, major irrigation works, reserved forests and other minor matters might be transferred to us if we strongly pleaded our cause before the committee appointed by Government.

POSITION OF MASSES UNDER REFORMS.

But, said Mr. Yajnik, the departments which Government would be most unwilling to transfer to ministers and on which thereafter we should pitch our fight were forest, land revenue, police, law and justice and control over services. There were two reasons of sovereign importance why these departments should be transferred. Firstly, the reforms will not bring any comfort and happiness to the millions of our peasant population if the collectors and the *mamlatdars* in whom revenue, magisterial and to a certain extent police powers were concentrated were not brought under the control of popular ministers and were not taught to be servants of the people instead of being autocratic tyrants. Secondly revenue and police departments are taken as the real seat of governmental power and not those of education and sanitation, and we shall not enjoy of shred of real self-government so long as these departments are withheld from us. Does Government suppose that ministers charged with the responsibility of finding money would be interested in curtailing land revenue or in its maladministration? On the other hand, the Revenue Department under popular control would be more responsive to the needs and good of the people. The much wonted efficiency of the Police Department was seen to be utterly hollow when houses and whole villages were looted for days and weeks in the Kaira District before order was sluggishly restored. Criminal justice as mostly administered by Revenue officers is a shame and scandal to the Government and a source of perpetual fear and oppression to the people. These departments would be far better managed and more beneficial to the people when brought under popular control.

Lastly, all provincial services should be controlled by ministers to whom the departments are transferred. High English officers are bound to work under Indian ministers as the best Indians in the land will continue to subordinate to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. In conclusion, the lecturer urged the necessity of agitating for the grant of complete self-government to this province.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

Casualty List No. 775, Indian Expeditionary Forces, contains the names of the following British officers:—

WOUNDED.

R. F. A.:—Lieuts. A. E. Tawse and E. J. Hawes.

Indian Army:—Capt. C. O. Harvey and Lieuts. C. J. B. Church and G. W. Doudney.

I. A. R. O.:—Capt. B. C. Covell.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

UNSAVOURY LANDLORD.

MR. SHROFF'S CONVICTION CONFIRMED

(Before the Hon. Justice Sir John Beaton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt.)

This was an application in revision to the High Court praying by Dr. D. S. Saroa against the conviction and sentence passed upon him by Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate.

The following judgment was delivered by his Lordship Mr. Justice Beaton:—

In this case the details of which are extremely unsavoury, we accept the facts as found by the Magistrate. The salient fact, the one which is the most important of all, is that the landlord of these premises wilfully and deliberately refrained from causing to be supplied the water for the privies which previously he had caused to be supplied. The privies were three. The tenants in occupation were in the habit of using them. The use of them was a part of the everyday conveniences which they rightly thought were attached to their tenancy of the premises. It has been said that it is not shown that any nuisance arose from the circumstances that the water-flushing ceased, but as a matter of common knowledge it follows inevitably that where you have privies used which are intended to be flushed by water but which in fact are not flushed by water, then whatever other ordinary means of cleaning be adopted there is practically certain to arise in the course of time a nuisance. It would have been better I think if it had been more definitely stated in the evidence and in the Magistrate's judgment that there was in fact a nuisance. But whatever deficiency there may be in those particulars is only a technical deficiency in this case, because on the facts as I have briefly recited them it is practically impossible to suppose that there was not a nuisance and it is equally impossible to hold that the nuisance did not arise directly ut of the conduct of the applicant. So the Magistrate was perfectly right in my judgment in holding that the applicant did suffer to be kept in these privies this excrementitious matter so as to be a nuisance. One other other point was taken which was that the applicant was under no legal obligation to supply the water, therefore he cannot be held guilty of—to put it colloquially—causing a nuisance. But in fact it was his conduct that led to the nuisance, and if he wanted to escape the consequences of his own conduct in this particular, I think he could have done so only by giving clear notice to those who were concerned—they would be (I apprehend) both the tenants and the Municipality—a notice that is that he would after a particular date cease to supply the water. This he did not do and failing to do it I think he has deprived himself of the only valid excuse which he could put forward on the assumption, which for the purposes of the argument we make, that he was not under a legal obligation to supply them water. We do not decide that point of obligation. It is contended on the other side that the landlord was under a legal obligation to supply the water. But whether that be so or not I think the Magistrate's conclusion is right and that the rule should be discharged.

Mr. R. J. Desai and Mr. V. P. Vaidya with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the accused.

Mr. H. Campbell instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Co., appeared for the Municipality.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 11TH OF NOVEMBER, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1286-16—Cragie B and C, Sidick Jossub v Jamnadas Shankarbhoj and anr, Moti and D, Fernandes and Co, Part heard.

1328-18—G B Taraya, Tejmal Tulsiram v The National Financing and Commercial Ltd, Moti and K.

768-18—Clayton B and Co, The Renfreu Machinery Co Ltd v J Rockfeller a firm.

144-17—Tyabji D and Co, Hai Ismail Haroon v Suleman Haji Ibrahim and ors, Kanga and S, M B Chothia For postponement.

921-17—Moti and D, Devkaran Mulji v Panachand Bhagubhai and ors, Bhimji & Co, Daph F and D.

1292-17—Ard H D and Co, Homi Dadabhoy Fardunji and anr v Bell Russ and Co a firm, Mulla and M.

1185-17—Mehta D and L, Messrs Gordhandas Ranchod a firm v Shaik Abdul Sakoor Haji Bulakee and ors, Dastur and Co.

1102-17—Motichand and D, Mulji Damodhar v Haridas Ranchhoddas, Madh K and Ch.

780-17—Mulla and M, B N Lang v Mongibai widow, Manch and N.

1266-15—Daph F and D, Rachappa Bahanagre a firm v Goordatsingh Gulabsingh a firm, Madh K and Ch.

734-12—In person, The South Indian Mills Co Ltd v Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna, Merwanji K and Co.

1024-17—Bhimji and Co, Pranlal Thibhuwandas v Manibai widow and anr, Purnanand and Co, Madh K and Ch.

1135-17—Bhimji and Co, Jagjiwan Vallabhdas a firm v Messrs E D Sassoon and Co a firm, Merwanji K and Co, Payne and Co.

849-15—Ard H D and Co, Vardhman Brothers Ltd v Messrs Ramchandra Dungarsidas a firm, Patell and Ez.

1199-16—Purshotamrai and Co, Jamnadas Motichand v Chandulal Bulakidas and ors, Amin and D.

1044-17—Edg G W and Co, Narayen Mahadev Ranade v Ramabai widow, Ard H D and Co.

916-17—Vachha and Co, Abdul Hoosein Mahomedally v Bapubhai alias Anurbai and anr, N C Dalal.

891-16—Mulla and M, Lalbhoidas Mathuradas v Mathuradas Gordhandas.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DESPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES

In the Division Court No. 40.

1253-18—Crawford B and Co, Bomonji Mancherji Gagrat v Rustomji Bomonji Pestonji Jijibhoy, Dastur and Co, Part heard.

In re Ind Com's Act VII of 1913—Sham M and H, In re Gaekwad Sugar Works and Distillery Co Ltd v Dr Hari Waman Bhat, Parties concerned, Petition.

1-18—In person, Anhutlal Pranjiwandas v Bai Jhabu widow, Jam R and D.

5-17—Chit M and K, Ombai widow v Manjubai widow, Manecklal and Co.

8-17—Captain and V, Madhavrao alias Banoorao Govind Kher and anr v Anpurnabai widow, Dik D and P.

10-17—N C Dalal, Dossibai Rustomji Mehta v Rustomji J Mistri and ors, Man H M and Co.

13-17—D J Mantri, Pandurang Govind Surve v Damodhar Govind Surve, G B Pandya.

11-14—Ragh N and Co, Anandibai widow v Umabai widow of Madhavrao N Modi and ors, Payne and Co.

15-17—Madh K and C, Nanalal Pitambardas v Bai Jhabhu and Amratlal Pranjiwandas, Jam R and D, Mehta D and L.

16-17—Unwalla P and P, Dossabhoy B Mistry v Jaiji D. D. Cooper, Khambatta & and Co.

17-17—Mulji and Th, Ali Mahomed Karimbhai v Fatmabai widow and Peer Mahomed, Shroff and D.

18-17—Forbes and Co, Harry William Orr and anr v Louis M D Almeda, Craigie B and Co.

3-18—Bhimji and Co, Joshi Pragji Bhanji and anr v Monghibai widow, Payne and Co.

5-18—Smetham B and Co, Mukhi Meghji Mulji and ors v Ebrahim Esmail Captain, Edg G W and Co, For postponement.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1345-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Dr Parbhudas Gokaldas and anr v Bai Diwalibai widow, Jehangir G and B, Part heard.

CHAMBER SUMMONS FOR ARGUMENT.

1079-17—Edgelow G W and Co, Messrs Lakhmichand Padamsey and Co a firm v Gabrubhand Kachrachand and ors, Mehta D and L, Ch S D 9-11-18.

LONG CAUSES.

684-17—Jam R and D, Dosabhai Hirachand a firm v Virchand Dalchheram and anr, a firm, Hiralal Th and Co, Khandwalla and Co, Part heard by Mars J on 16.

162-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, R D Sethna and anr v The Secretary of State for India in Council, J I Nicholson.

197-17—Patell and Ez, Narotamdas Gulabchand and anr v Kalidas Parbhudas and ors, Jamsetji R and D.

1453-15—Tyabji D and Co, Arjun Khimji and Co a firm v Ramchander Doongerseydas a firm, Patell and Ez.

585-17—N C Dalal, Kaverji Jivandas a firm v Khemji Oudhavji and ors, Khandwalla and Co, Pachaiyara N and Co.

999-17—Jehangir G and B, Jehangir Rattonji Gilder v Burjor Framji C Mehta & ors, Unwalla P and P, Shroff and Dinsha, Khambatta and Co.

705-16—Payne and Co, Govindram Ghanshamdas a firm v Jugmonath Dharmaji Patel and ors, M V Gokhale, D J Mantri, Dubash and Co, Jehangir M and S.

683-16—Carolsin and V, The Official Assignee v Nagesh Shivnarayen a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

The Lead of the Moderates.

BY ANNIE BESANT.

The Moderate Conference has come and gone, and we are now able to estimate the strength of this widely advertised and—by the Anglo-Indian Press—much applauded movement. As regards its popular support, the Congress sets 5,000 delegates against its 500, the Congress puts over 6,000 visitors against a number not mentioned, but the Congress Pandal held 10,000 people, and the Empire Theatre is said to accommodate 1,200. The "wise men of India" are represented in the Empire Theatre, the intoxicated youngsters in the Congress Pandal. It was boasted that the veterans who had led the Congress for two generations were there; it is true that a few, not many, were present, but what does that indicate? Either that during the two generations, if these are still leaders, the country has stood still, or the veterans have gone forward. The country has certainly not stood still, so the proposals made two generations ago can hardly be advanced enough for the progressed country. Have the leaders gone forward with the country? The above figures are the answer. Every leader who would keep his place in a progressive country must himself go forward, but these still cling to the outgrown methods. Are the elections to the last and the next Congresses and to the Special Congress without significance? Mrs. Annie Besant, Lokamanya Tilak and the Hon. Mr. Hasan Imam, elected by the All-India Congress Committee on the nomination of Mrs. Besant. It is useless to say that the Extremists have "captured the Congress organisation;" the organisation is too democratic, and can only be "captured" by a majority in the Congress. The Bombay Presidency Association used to have seven or eight people attending its business meetings, and passing its resolutions; now between 60 and 70 attend. The old leaders do not like it; the Association was an oligarchy, and is now a democracy. That is the change going on everywhere, and it is useless for an autocratic and bureaucratic Government to "rally" the oligarchy which has lost its power.

WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE.

When we weigh the "wise men" who comprise all that is "sober and balanced among Indians," we do not find that they weigh so very much. The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea; yes, he weighs for his past, but he has deserted his old colours. The Hon. Sir Dinshah Wacha; yes, he weighs for his past, but the flame of the old firebrand of Bombay is out. The Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry; yes, he weighs; but his programme is on most points "extremist"; moreover, we doubt the propriety of his taking an active part in the proceedings of a party gathering, when he has been appointed on a Government Committee on which impartiality is required, as we doubt the propriety of his fellow-committee men presiding over the party gathering. The Hon. Messrs. Chintamani and Tej Bahadur Sapru also weigh for their ability, and so does Mr. Setalwad. And then? Many "Sirs", many Rao Bahadurs and Khan Bahadurs, all people whom the Government has delighted to honour; they appeal to Mr. Gokhale, but did not follow his example in rejecting a title that, under present conditions, is a chain. There were twelve resolutions: presumably the most important men moved them. They were: Sir N. Chandavarkar, Mr. R. N. Mudholkar, Sir H. Wadia, Mr. Chintamani, Sir F. Currimbhoy, Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Professor Limaye, Mr. Samarth. Three were put from the chair: one is without name or chair; and two of the speakers seconded two resolutions as well as moving two. There seems to have been a dearth of speakers, and the Conference did all its business between 11-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. A committee was formed to spread "the gospel of the Moderate party," including such political leaders as Sir B. C. Mutter, who has never been to a Congress, and others unknown for political work.

Sir Narayana Chandavarkar told a rather significant story; Mr. Surendranath Bannerji's dream of a Congress was, it seems, stigmatised as impracticable by Mr. Christo Das Pal, "one of the most prominent public men" of his day. Quite so, as are stigmatised the Home Rule dreamers of to-day. Happily Mr. Bannerji disregarded the prominent public man. The moral is obvious. We dreamers of to-day will follow his former example, rather than his present precept.

AN AS EXPECTED.

As to the resolutions, things went as we expected. The fact of a non-acceptance of the Scheme, *as it is*, was camouflaged with pretty words of compliment. As for the solid fact, the "moderate" resolution 5 says that "it is essential that the principle of 'Responsible Government' should be also in the Government of India simultaneously with a similar form in the Provinces"; some subjects must be reserved and some transferred in the Central Government, and the periodical commissions must enquire and report advance; the Council of State must have half of its members elected; legislation curtailing ordinary rights such as freedom of the press, right of meeting, open judicial trial, should not be carried through the Council of State against the Assembly except in time of war or internal disturbance without the consent of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, unless for one year only; the Governor's power of certification is only to be used for defence of the country, foreign and political relations, and peace and order, not for "good government" or finance; half the Executive Government of India must be Indians, the Government of India, acting under the Legislature must have control of Indian fiscal policy similar to that enjoyed by the Dominions. Even these sweeping changes were not quite enough for Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, but the report is not full enough for us to judge what more he wanted. We fancy that the "illustrious authors" will feel that the Moderates are a broken reed; they demand, as did the Congress, exactly the changes that the I.A. pointedly refuse; Fiscal freedom has a resolution all to itself, and is demanded outright. Equal status, emoluments, and freedom from Governor's control are required for Ministers such as are enjoyed by Councillors. The text of Resolutions 7, 8 and 9 has not reached us.

How thoroughly the Moderates have come into line with the Extremists is shown by the *Times of India* being compelled to fall back on the absurd position that the Moderates stand for co-operation and the Extremists for opposition. It is welcome to such small comfort as it can deduce from this statement. It is enough for us to recognise the fact that the Moderates have accepted the principles of the Congress modifications, though they have not dealt with the Provinces. They have succeeded in proving the flimsiness of their reasons for revolt.

Naturally, the Anglo-Indian papers are disappointed and angry. The *Englishman* asks what Mr. Bannerji's speech means. The *Statesman* says the Government are in a difficulty; Mr. Bannerji treats as a minimum that which the Viceroy says is a maximum. The fact is that the Anglo-Indians trusted in the Moderate's velvet glove, and find an iron fist inside. The real difference is that the Extremists were straightforward and the Moderates crookedforward.—"New India".

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INDIANS' CLAIM FOR COLONISATION.

A NAIROBI MEMORIAL.

At a mass meeting of the Indian citizens of Nairobi (British East Africa) held under the auspices of the local Indian Association on the 28th September 1918 Several resolutions affecting the interests of Indians in India and British East Africa were adopted. The resolutions affecting the interests of the Indian community in British East Africa have been submitted to the Governor of the Protectorate. Two resolutions affecting the intrests of Indians in India were adopted at the meeting which are contained in the following representation made to the Government of India :—

CENTRAL BUILDINGS,
Government Road, 17th October, 1918.

Your Excellency,—

I have the honour to inform you that an overcrowded meeting of the Indian Citizens of Nairobi was held at the Place Theatre on the 28th of September, 1918, where inter alia the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

"That this mass meeting prays to his Britannic Majesty's Imperial Government that in view of the discomfortable, unsatisfactory and unhappy position in which his Majesty's Indian subjects are unfortunately placed in the colonies and in view of the splendid services rendered and which are being rendered to the British Empire by India at a critical time in this great struggle of righteousness, freedom and liberty in men, money, munitions and materials and as a partial recognition thereof the territory formerly known as German East Africa in whose conquest Indian Troops have played a very prominent part be reserved for Indian colonization and that the administration of that country be placed under the direct control of the Government of India."

This resolution was moved by my humble self as Chairman of the meeting and was unanimously adopted. I have respectfully to draw your Excellency's attention to the very degrading and the unsettled position of the British Indians in the British Colonies. There is not a single colony where we can enjoy, unfettered, the right o free settlement. In 1916 Lord Elgin said in the House of Lords that in recompose for the disabilities suffered by the Indians in South Africa they will be allowed open entry and free settlement in Brititish East Africa. But of recent years all legislation has been directed to the one end of excluding Indians from possession of agricultural land, and in most localities of residential and commercial sites. Indeed there are a few thousand acres of land alloted to Indians for agricultural purposes, but the policy underlying this concession is not that of encouragment to the Indians to settle but that the locality in question is exteremely unhealthy and totally unfit for European settlement.

It was to be hoped that in gratitude for the part the Indian Troops played in the defence of this country, some improvement would be made in this respect but the legislation devised during the continuance of war has deprived us of such chances of acquiring land as we possessed before the war. Now that there is a chance for this grievance and a place available for Indian colonization which is practically unhampered with antagonistic interests, it is the strong aspiration of the Indian subjects of his Majesty that advantage should be taken of this opportunity. The very old association the Indian Trade Interests with what was formerly known as German East Africa, its proximity to India, its climatic conditions are all in favour of the policy recommended in this resolution.

I have to point to your Excellency the further advantages to be derived by settling Indians in the country. These are firstly that the natives will be assured of receiving much better treatment under Indian influence than they did under the German Rule and secondly it will provide suitable openings for educated Indians in agriculture, commerce and in the civil and military services of the country and will go a long way to quell much of the discontent which is the outcome of the unsatisfactory treatment meted out to the British Indians in the colonies.

This scheme has the recommendation of having been strongly supported by his Highness the Aga Khan and Sir Theodore Morrison and I pray to your Excellency to urge it upon the Imperial Government for favourable consideration.

MONTAGUE-CHELMSFORD REFORMS

Another resolution which was unanimously adopted and which I was desired to forward to Your Excellency's Government rules as follows :

"That this meeting gratefully notes the Montagu-Chelmsford proposed constitutional reforms in the administrative system of India but most humbly and respectfully begs to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy of India in Council that unless and until the reforms contained in the Congress League Scheme are introduced, aspirations of Indians in India will not be satisfied and that the unfortunate and ever humiliating position in which Indians have been placed in colonies will never be remedied and therefore this mass meeting most humbly and respectfully prays to the Imperial Government and the Government of India to grant and introduce all the reforms contained in the Congress-League Scheme and on the lines suggested therein and also to esablish an Indian Agency with a responsible Indian gentleman at its head as an extra reform in the proposed scheme whereby grievances of British Indian subjects in various colonies shall be officially brought to the notice of the Government of India and the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India every year with a view to their taking necessary steps for the redress of such grievances and for which gracious acts, Indians in India and those in colonies will ever feel grateful to both the Governments."

I do not propose to enlarge upon the arguments advanced by Messrs. M. A. Desai and Mangal Dass, the two elected Municipal Councillors of Nairobi who respectively proposed and seconded the resolution, because they are almost identical with those urged by public bodies in India. However, I think it necessary to place before Your Excellency's Government the following point :—

The fact that has not got any measure of self-government is always thrown in their face by the European colonists in Africa in support of their contention that Indians are on a lower plane of civilization and do not deserve and cannot claim equality in political and social matters. In the British East Africa recently class and racial legislation is being taken up as regards occupation of town property and the agricultural land to the great detriment of the vested interests of the India community. It is therefore necessary that the Indian Government should recognise the claims of Indians to self-government in order to facilitate the recognition of the political rights of Indians in Africa.

I beg leave to make it clear to your Excellency's Government that the resolution was adopted to support the proceedings of the special sessions of the Indian National Congress and those of the Moslem League held at Bombay in August last and is forwarded to Your Excellency's Government to reflect the opinion on the present political situation in India of thirty thousand Indians settled on this side of Africa.

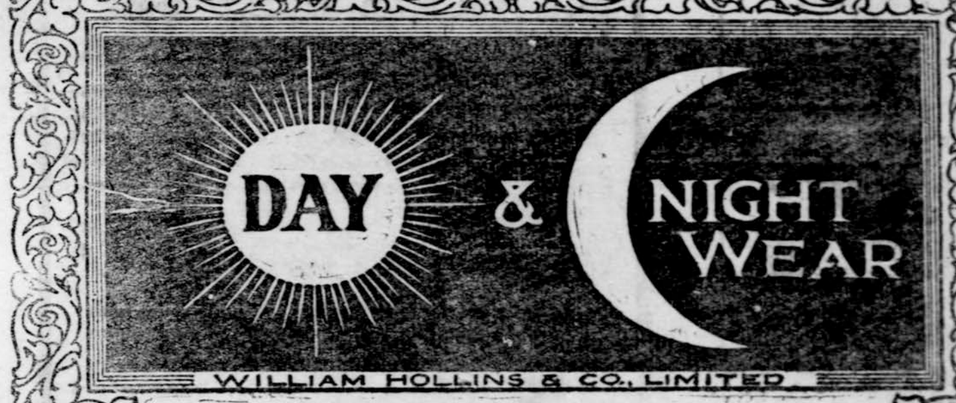
As regards the concluding portion of the resolution, praying Your Excellency's Government and the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India to establish an Indian Agency to officially relort the grievances of the Indians in colonies as they are brought to its notice. I have the honour to invite the attention of Your Excellency's Government to the representations made by the Indian public in India about the treatment of the India colonists in South Africa and in the Fiji Islands to prove the necessity of establishing such an Agency.

The position of the Indian colonists in the E. A. Protectorate is becoming more serious every day and perhaps the Indian community on this side of Africa will be most reluctantly compelled by the recent legislative tendency of the Government of this Protectorate which in the humble opinion of the community is calculated to deprive them of their rights as British subjects to make very strong representations to Your Excellency's Government in the near future to come to our rescue and to awake India to the gravity of the situation of our position here.

It is the firm opinion of the Indian community here that if an Agency with a responsible Indian gentleman at its head such as suggested in the concluding portion of the resolution is established. it will serve as a boon not only to Indians in colonies but even to the British Empire in general and to the Government of India in particular.

I have also the honour to inform Your Excellency's Government that the above two resolutions were approved by the Indian Associations at Nakuru, Kisumu, Machakos and Mombasa before they were put to the mass meeting and had their wholehearted support and I feel confident that they will receive most sympathetic consideration from Your Excellency's Government.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most humble and obedient servant,
(Sd.) HUSSAINBHAI SULEMAN VIRJI.
Chairman of the mass meeting of the Indian citizens of Nairobi, held at the Palace theatre on the 28th day of September, 1918, and the President of the Indian Association Nairobi.



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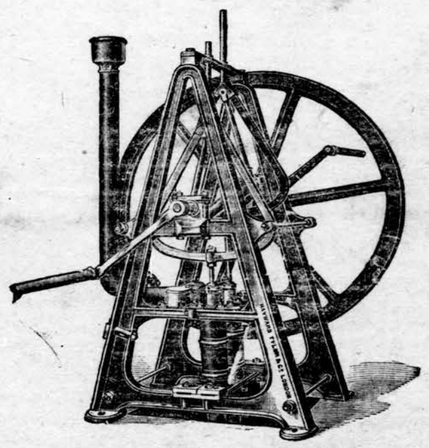

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